

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**Thought for food**  
How we can stop eating ourselves to death

**Many a slip ...**  
Fashion Page looks at the return of the simple slip dress

**... twist cup ...**  
David Miller previews the European football championship, starting in France tomorrow

**... and lip**  
Fred Perry on how Wimbledon has gone to seed



## Cot cover found in baby hunt

The police search for Louise Brown, who disappeared on May 28 aged 15 days, after her parents' car was reported stolen, centred yesterday on examination of a maroon carrycot cover found on a beach, near Seaford, East Sussex. The baby, thought to have Down's Syndrome, disappeared in a maroon carrycot.

In London a couple, understood to be Louise's aunt and uncle, were released after taking part in identity parades.

## Dublin protest

The Irish Republic has protested to Britain over comments made by a Northern Ireland judge when he acquitted three Royal Ulster Constabulary officers of murdering an IRA terrorist.

## Claim disputed

British companies are winning only 25 per cent of North Sea orders, through the Government is claiming 70 per cent, says a new oil industry pressure group.

## Radon danger

A warning that naturally occurring radon gas in poorly ventilated buildings can cause cancer has been reinforced by two studies in the United States.

## Swapo arrests

South African security police arrested almost all the "internal" leadership of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) in Namibia for holding an alleged illegal meeting.

## Scotch tax

Scotch whisky distillers face an extra £40m tax bill this year - equivalent to 25p a bottle - because of changes in the Budget.

## Bedside visit

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, flew from the London summit to Padua to the bedside of Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, who is in a coma.

## Degree of choice

Three years at work could be a better preparation than a university degree course for some school leavers, says a guide to courses and job prospects.

## Taylor out

Bob Taylor, the Derbyshire wicketkeeper, has lost his place in the England team for the First Test against the West Indies at Edgbaston on Thursday.

**Leader page 13**  
Letters On world debt, from Mr C. G. R. Leach; paving Bill, from Mr J. B. Clarke and others; graduates and industry, from Dr R. N. Franklin.  
**Leading articles:** Summit; GLC paving Bill; Nigeria.  
**Features, pages 10-12**  
Portsmouth's poll challenge to the Tories; Bernard Levin on a press fiasco on the rates; ensuring that fraud does not pay; Spectrum; Fred Perry, the wrong winner at Wimbledon.  
**Monday Page:** first course of the great food scandal.  
**Obituary, page 14**  
Musa al-Alami, the Earl of Glasgow.

Home News	2-4	Parliament	14
Overseas	4-6	Press Books	26
Arts	18	Religion	14
Books	18	Science	2
Business	15-17	TV & Radio	25
Court	14	Sport	17-21
Crossword	26	Theatre	25
Diary	12	Weather	26
Events	26		

# Summit 'a move towards world monetary meeting'

By Sarah Hogg and Henry Stanhope

A series of international financial meetings are planned to take forward the agreements at last week's economic summit in London, it emerged last night as the western leaders headed for home to a chorus of conflicting reactions to the five declarations the summit produced - on democratic values, East-West relations, the Gulf War, international terrorism and the final economic communiqué.

A senior United States official described the summit as a step towards a world monetary conference, probably in 1986 or 1987. The French Government in particular is still pressing for a repeat of the major Bretton Woods meeting which created the postwar international financial system.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund's key committee is expected to take up many of the summit's proposals on international debt, which formed a central part of the final communiqué.

Mrs Thatcher and other British ministers yesterday expressed their satisfaction with the results of the summit.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reaffirmed his confidence that interest rates would be reduced. There was no disagreement about the need to reduce the United States budget deficit, he said, but it was not customary to single out the policies of any one country in the communiqué.

The "very high degree" of

consensus reached by the heads of government would have been unthinkable several years ago, he added on the BBC Radio programme, *The World This Weekend*.

But criticism came from Mr Denis Healey, the shadow Foreign Secretary, who accused Mrs Thatcher of ignoring her chance to get the world's most powerful leaders to take action to avert a financial crash which could double unemployment.

**Guns seized, page 2**  
**Communiqué, page 13**  
**Frank Johnson, back page**

and condemn millions of people to starvation. Only the French government had made any attempt to persuade the summit leaders to face the real problems of unemployment and debt, he told a Labour Party conference in Leeds.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, described it as the "dodge-it" summit and there was further criticism from Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor.

The gathering of world leaders, he said on BBC Radio, had achieved nothing. The Prime Minister had missed a major opportunity to promote the kind of world recovery that such meetings were supposed to discuss and, if possible, to move towards.

On multi-year rescheduling of debts, he said all depended

on the conditions demanded. If the heads of government required the debtor nations to adjust their finances "as if they were a sweet stall or newspaper kiosk" or urged them to spend less and cut back on their public services, not only would it cause more suffering in those countries but would actually exacerbate the world economic crisis. What was wanted was an overall solution to enable the debtor countries to expand their economies, he said.

Meanwhile, there was quite satisfaction at the Foreign Office with the declaration on terrorism, which, while falling short of any commitment to specific proposals, was being seen as the kind of action needed to give political impetus to British demands for international cooperation.

That cooperation between intelligence organisations and foreign ministries could be achieved at a lower level, after the general expression of support given by the heads of government.

Previous summit declarations against the hijacking of airliners and against kidnapping have led to action being taken within the summit framework and eventually to a decline in these crimes.

Among those who left for home yesterday was President Reagan, who earlier held a short press conference on the laws of the US Ambassador's residence in Regent's Park.

## Russians snub call for talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union dismissed yesterday the call for long term dialogue issued by the western summit in London, saying the leaders of the western nations had adopted "grandiloquent political statements to cover up their disagreements".

Tass had sabotaged any chance of renewed dialogue on Friday by saying that any "gesture" toward Moscow at the London summit would be intended to impress the United States and reassure west European opinion.

Soviet commentators said yesterday that the call for dialogue was electioneering by President Reagan, who was trying to impose Washington's "aggressive military policy" on America's allies "while creating

the semblance of western political unity.

The comments followed an abrupt dismissal of President Reagan's speech last week offering to take up Moscow's long standing proposal for a non-aggression pact.

"The summit seems to be turning away every western proposal as a trick," one diplomat said.

Tass said the London summit, like the Williamsburg summit last year, had witnessed "bitter verbal battles" between President Reagan and his allies over United States interest rates and its budget deficit. "The capitalist countries are unable to work out a common approach to the problems which confront them."

Soviet comments appeared designed to draw a contrast with the Comecon summit, which opens tomorrow in Moscow, and which is expected to adopt an agreed statement after many months of behind the scenes wrangling.

Pravda said yesterday that the London summit had resembled "a consultation at a sickbed", with consensus on the diagnosis but "fears of complications" and agreement that no miracle cure exists for the ailments of capitalism.

Tass said discussion of Third World debts had been "acrimonious". The summit declaration on terrorism could be used against Third World nations which had displaced the United States.

## Bill faces close Lords vote

# Jenkin not to extend GLC's life

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday made clear his opposition to extending the life of the Greater London Council and metropolitan counties for a year to placate critics of his legislation to abolish next year's elections to the authorities.

With the Government facing a close vote, and possibly defeat, tonight in the House of Lords on the Bill paving the way to the abolition of the councils in 1986, opinion has been growing in Conservative and opposition circles that it may have to drop the plan to put in nominated borough and district councillors to run the councils for the final 11 months of their life if it is to get the measure through Parliament.

But Mr Jenkin, in an interview with *The Times*, gave a spirited defence of the course chosen by the Government and said that substantial amendments to the Bill by the Lords would not cause him to consider resigning.

He said that if on a key issue of policy the Government was defeated in the Commons the minister in question had to consider his position. That manifestly was not so in this case because there had been substantial majorities for it.

"There are no precedents for ministers feeling the need to consider their position because



Mr Jenkin: "I will not resign over Bill"

the House of Lords has chosen to take a different view on particular points," he said. Asked whether he would consider his position if the Commons upheld changes made in the Lords, Mr Jenkin said: "That is a hypothetical question and one on which I would not be expected to comment."

The main criticism of the plan for nominated bodies has been that, in London, it would have the effect of changing the political complexion of the authority from Labour to Conservative without an election.

But Mr Jenkin said that to allow the councils to run on for a further year, as some people were urging, would still mean

that the elections would have to be cancelled.

Mr Jenkin said there were precedents for not holding elections at times of local government reorganisation. In the metropolitan counties, it appeared there would be no change of political control during the interim year; the change in London would occur because the borough elections held more recently than the last GLC elections returned more Conservative than Labour boroughs.

He said the only way of retaining Labour control in the interim authority would be to allow the minority of Labour boroughs to nominate the majority of GLC seats. "I do not think anybody would regard that as particularly sensible or democratic."

The minister said that if the successor authorities nominated the members of the transitional council they would gain the experience of operating the services their councils would inherit.

Today's vote in the Lords will be on an amendment backed by Alliance and Labour peers describing the Bill as a dangerous precedent. Some Conservative and a number of cross-bench peers are expected to support it.

Leading article, letters, page 13

## Compromise ruled out by Scargill

By David Felton

Labour Correspondent

Mr Arthur Scargill yesterday moved to quash optimistic reports that the National Union of Mineworkers was working towards a settlement of the 13-week strike by declaring that there would be no "compromise" on pit closures.

Speaking at a jobs festival in London, organised by the Greater London Council, he said: "This dispute will continue until and unless Mr MacGregor withdraws the pit closure programme."

Accompanied by Mr Michael McGahey and Mr Peter Heathfield, the general secretary, Mr Scargill is due to have a fourth round of talks this week with the National Coal Board and yesterday independence "showing the way forward".

These include a settlement of the pay dispute, early retirement, a shorter working week and extra holidays. In mentioning these Mr Scargill was indicating that a settlement of the strike is a long way off.

He also made it clear that any deal reached in the secret negotiations would have to be referred for approval to a re-called session of the union's militant delegate conference.

Coal stocks, page 2

## Iraq calls on UN to oversee ceasefire in Gulf

Manama, Bahrain (AFP and AP) - Iraq has called on the United Nations to oversee the agreement between Iran and Iraq to stop attacking each other's civilian zones, the Iraqi news agency INA said yesterday.

President Saddam Hussein had sent a message to Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, confirming that Iraq had agreed to stop shelling Iranian villages, INA said.

A broadcast by Iranian state radio made it clear that the ceasefire would be limited to cities and other populous regions. Hostilities along the frontlines would continue.

According to the Iranian news agency IRNA, Señor Pérez de Cuellar had accepted Iraq's request to stop the attacks by a GMT tomorrow.

Iran previously has spurned mediation attempts by the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the non-aligned nations group, the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council countries and others.

Iraq said President Khomeini had asked Señor Pérez de Cuellar to send a delegation immediately "to determine who is the violator" in the latest round of retaliatory attacks and counter-attacks on border cities.

The strikes began after an Iraqi air raid last Tuesday on the west Iranian border town of Banah, where the Iranians said 325 people were killed and 300 wounded. Iran responded by shelling the Iraqi port city of Basra and other communities.

No bombing of cities was reported by either side yesterday.

Oil ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council began arriving in Taif, Saudi Arabia, yesterday for an emergency conference to deal with the menace to oil shipping. The Taif meeting was initiated by the United Arab Emirates' Oil Minister, Mr Maria Saeed Ouyeh, who flew to the Saudi resort city last week.

Elsewhere in Punjab, there was an attempt to restore a semblance of normality, by lifting the curfew, in the main towns for a few hours. There was only one report of trouble when Hindus and Sikhs pelted each other with stones - in Jullundur during the three-hour curfew.

In Delhi, members of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party, took a message to Giani Zail Singh, the presidential palace urging him to resign.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, admitted yesterday that the invasion was not an easy decision to take.

"Sikhs were adamant that President Zail Singh was not going to resign. I don't think that he will, so why should we consider the question?"

MP quits: Amarinder Singh, a Sikh member of Mrs Gandhi's party and confidant of the President, yesterday resigned from Parliament and the party in protest. He is the first MP from the ruling party to quit over the affair (Reuter, AFP and AP report).

Meanwhile, an eminent Sikh author has alleged that more than 1,000 Sikhs, including women and children, were killed in the temple assault.

Khushwant Singh, said he had received reliable information from an official visitor to the temple.

Storming a fortress, page 6

Photographs and London demonstration, back page



President and Mrs Reagan bid farewell at Heathrow airport yesterday.

## More die in sorties around temple

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

As the death toll continued to mount, skirmishes went on through the weekend between security forces and Sikh extremists in and around the Golden Temple of Amritsar, despite efforts since Tuesday evening to clear the complex out. Twenty-four rebels were killed.

Troops found themselves under fire again from the premises of the temple management committee and three people were injured. The Army rushed back into the building, killing six rebels and seizing light machine guns, self-loading rifles, carbines and AK rifles. In the narrow streets round the temple, five other extremists were killed in an area known as Brahmuts Akhara. Carbines and an AK rifle were recovered.

At Tarp Taran, 25 miles outside Amritsar, 12 people died in a shooting. Eight were members of the security forces. Another extremist was killed in Patiala district after firing on security forces.

The Government was at pains to deny detailed reports of a meeting said to have taken place in Gangawagar across the Punjab border in Rajasthan. As many as 400 soldiers were alleged to have been killed when they were inspired by a former brigadier, who had rushed to his old unit from Amritsar to incite them to revolt. "There was no meeting," a government spokesman said.

Elsewhere in Punjab, there was an attempt to restore a semblance of normality, by lifting the curfew, in the main towns for a few hours. There was only one report of trouble when Hindus and Sikhs pelted each other with stones - in Jullundur during the three-hour curfew.

In Delhi, members of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party, took a message to Giani Zail Singh, the presidential palace urging him to resign.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, admitted yesterday that the invasion was not an easy decision to take. "Sikhs were adamant that President Zail Singh was not going to resign. I don't think that he will, so why should we consider the question?"

MP quits: Amarinder Singh, a Sikh member of Mrs Gandhi's party and confidant of the President, yesterday resigned from Parliament and the party in protest. He is the first MP from the ruling party to quit over the affair (Reuter, AFP and AP report).

Meanwhile, an eminent Sikh author has alleged that more than 1,000 Sikhs, including women and children, were killed in the temple assault.

Khushwant Singh, said he had received reliable information from an official visitor to the temple.

Storming a fortress, page 6

Photographs and London demonstration, back page

## Warm spell likely to continue

Brighton and Blackpool were two of the busiest holiday spots yesterday as temperatures soared into the seventies in most parts of Britain. The settled weather pattern is likely to continue for the next four or five days, according to the London Weather Centre.

In central London the temperature rose to 25° centigrade (77°) and the second hottest place was Plymouth, at 24°.

The longest traffic queue - three to four miles - was on the A23 into Brighton but large numbers also headed for the New Forest and the A32 at Ringwood was particularly busy.

Routes into Scotland were also reported busy. Humid weather always brings the chance of rain and this is most likely to occur in the north of England.

In the West Country the dry spell has brought fears of water shortages as reservoir levels fell.

Weather forecast, back page.

## Lendl thwarts McEnroe in epic final

John McEnroe failed in his attempt to become the first United States player to win the French men's championship since 1955 when he was beaten by Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, by 3-6, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 7-6 in a final which lasted four hours and seven minutes in Paris yesterday.

It seemed as though the American was heading for a straight-sets win until the fifth game of the third set, when Lendl suddenly opened up his game.

Fred Perry, page 10

Sports report page 19



## Coal stocks lower as output falls by 45%

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

Coal production in the first four months of this year was about 24.1m tonnes, a drop of 45.3 per cent compared with last year. The figure covers some of the overtime ban and nearly two months of the strike.

Consumption of coal, including exports, was around 37.1m tonnes, a decline of 6 per cent. The figures from the latest provisional returns of the Department of Energy, whose most recent estimate for coal stocks for the end of March was 46.12m tonnes. Stocks at power stations were put at just over 23m tonnes.

How far the 13m tonne production shortfall has affected coal stocks is not clear, mainly because of the progressive switch to oil burning by power stations. Normally coal accounts for 82 per cent of electricity production, but it is believed that is down to about 50 per cent.

Imports of coal have been comparatively small. At the end of November, before the overtime ban started to bite, total coal stocks were put at 59.8m tonnes, those at power stations 33.3m tonnes. But power station stocks at the end of March were far higher than in the miners' dispute in 1974 (11.9m tonnes) and 1972 (15.8m tonnes).

From February to April energy consumption fell 1.5 per cent, compared with last year, according to the Department of Energy. Energy production from all indigenous resources fell by 10.2 per cent.

● The officer responsible for sending in policemen in riot gear at the Orgreave coking plant for the first time in an industrial dispute has defended his action (Craig Seton writes). "If we took the police away they would stop the lorry by force".

Mr Tony Clement, assistant chief constable of South Yorkshire, said: "We do not want to put police officers into the situation we have at Orgreave, but what else can we do?"

● Malcolm Pitt, president of the Kent area of the NUM, has lodged an appeal against his conviction for obstructing police at Ramsgate harbour on May 10 (the Press Association reports).

## Legal Aid for prisoners boosts review

The Lord Chancellor's Department has intensified a review of the cost to the legal aid scheme of a prisoner's right to legal representation when facing prison disciplinary charges.

Prisoners won that right in a recent High Court ruling in the case of five long-term prisoners charged with offences including rioting.

The solicitors are on the standard rates of pay in the criminal legal-aid scheme: £32 an hour for presenting the case, £26 an hour for preparation and advising and £17 an hour for travelling and waiting time.

## Black members on collision course with Labour leaders

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Labour's black members have set themselves on a collision course with Mr Neil Kinnock, the Party leader, and his deputy, Mr Roy Hattersley. The first national conference of representatives of the party's black and Asian minority, held at Digbeth, in Birmingham, on Saturday, endorsed a clear demand for the creation of a constitutional black section within the party.

In spite of vociferous resistance from a few Militant Tendency members who argued a priority struggle for Marxism, the boisterous day-long meeting concluded with agreement on the formation of a black section and an extended steering committee including more regional members.

Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley have surprised black party members with their open hostility to black sections, effectively pre-empting the conclusion of a national executive working group which is due to produce a consultative paper this summer.

But Mr Gerald Kaufman, the party's home affairs spokesman, caused most offence when he told an interview on the Channel 4 *Black on Black* programme that black sections would be "some kind of ghetto".

When he was asked to elaborate party policy on positive discrimination, he told his black interviewer that he had a "defective understanding".

It was argued at the conference that Labour had taken its black members for granted for too long, relying on "a few Uncle Toms and godfathers" to deliver the black vote at election time. Mr Gladstone Wadsworth, a vice-chairman of the steering committee, said after the conference that the blacks had a distinctive contribution to make on all aspects of policy. "How many black advisers has Kinnock got?" he asked.

Mr Russell Proffitt, the committee chairman, said that the conference had been historic. "It is the first time that over 200 black Labour Party members from right across the country have met to discuss this very serious question concerning their position in this country".

Among the messages of support for the conference was one from Mr Tony Benn, Labour MP for Chesterfield, which said: "The case for establishing black sections is very strong and the party must respond positively".

Mr Ken Livingstone, Labour leader of the Greater London Council, said: "It is a sad state of our racist society that black people are forced to organize independently within organizations in order to determine strategies and pursue action in pursuit of equality and justice".

## Commons fails on ethnic monitoring

By Our Political Correspondent

The authorities of the House of Commons have been able to identify only five black or Asian employees out of more than 630 staff in six departments.

That amounts to about 0.8 per cent of the central parliamentary workforce, although at least 12.5 per cent of the population of the City of Westminster was counted as black or Asian in the 1981 census.

Commons figures on black and Asian employment were obtained by *The Times* last week with difficulty. The parliamentary authorities have failed to introduce any system of equal opportunity monitoring.

Monitoring is recommended in a race relations *Code of Practice*, which was passed by Parliament more than a year ago. It was laid down by Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Employment, and came into effect in April.

The Commission for Racial Equality, which has published the code, argues that monitoring is a prerequisite of any policy of equal opportunity.

But Mr Anthony Poole, the establishments officer who acts as recruiting agent and personnel manager for the Commons, told *The Times* last week he had no records, that monitoring could be risky, and that he was not willing to conduct a count.

The *Times* therefore asked each Commons department to provide its own figures.

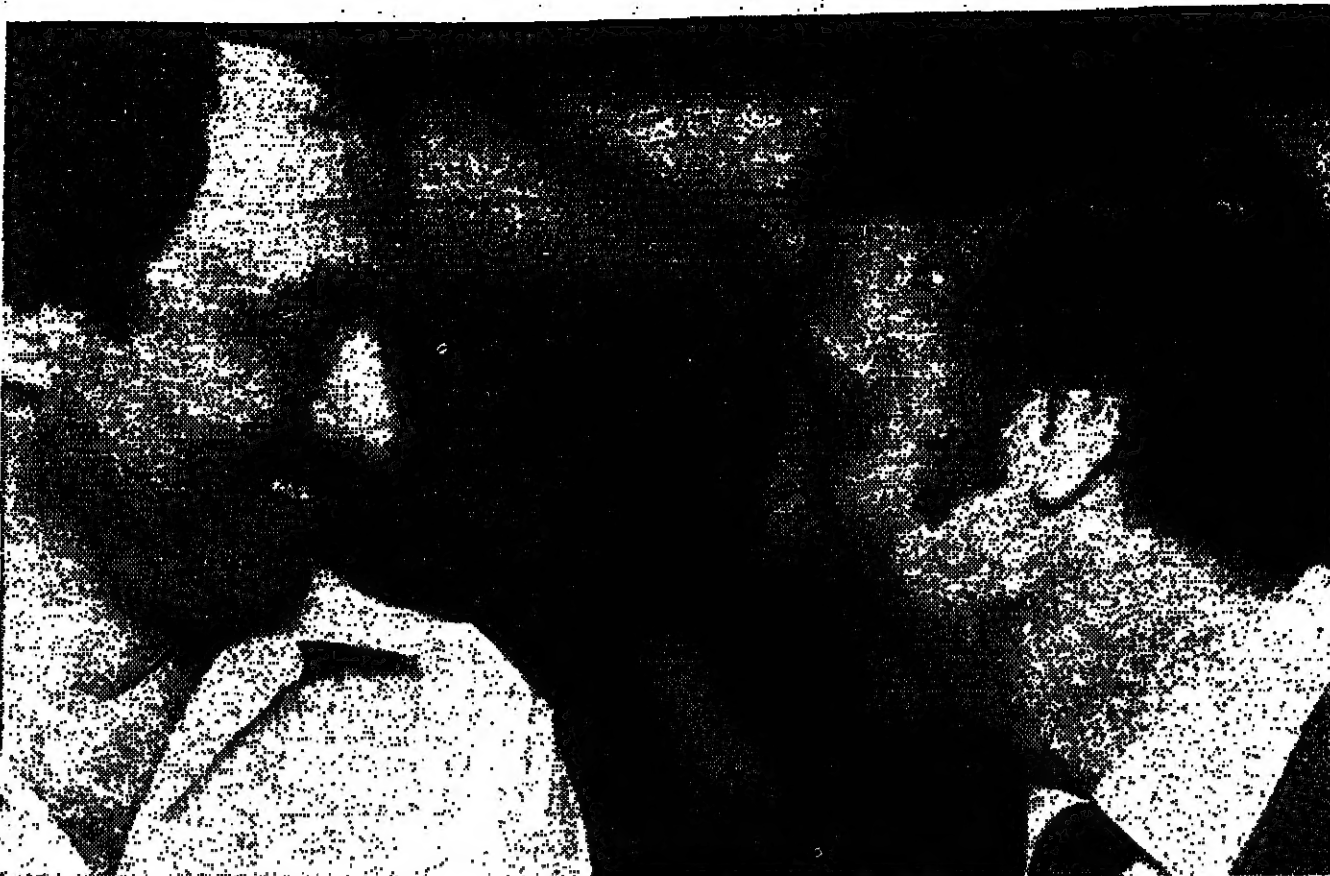
Mr McEwan Allen, head of administration, which includes the Establishments Office, said he had two Asians on his staff of 75.

The clerks' department said it had no blacks or Asians on the staff of 147. The library said it had one Asian librarian on a staff of 138. A spokeswoman for the Sergeant-at-Arms' department was not able to say how many blacks and Asians were among the 185 staff.

There are no blacks or Asians employed on the 75 staff of the Official Report, Hansard, or on the Speaker's staff of 12.

The *Times* returned to Mr Allen, who said he would not be surprised if there were few blacks or Asians on the staff.

On the absence of monitoring, he said: "We generally follow the Civil Service line." The authorities had approved an equal opportunities officer. Asked about the *Code of Practice* he said he had a copy.



A little help from friends: Mr Ken Livingstone (left) the GLC leader, and Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' chief, exchange greetings yesterday at the GLC's Open Day at County Hall, London. Photograph: Suresh Karadia

## Farmers and the countryside: 1 Increasing fall-out in an intensifying war

A bad year for farmers used to be one in which prices were depressed or the harvest failed to come up to expectations. It has been a bad year so far, not for either of those reasons but because they are under increasing attack on several fronts, and because their collective voice seems to be losing its cohesiveness and political strength.

The annual meeting of the National Farmers' Union last February fulfilled expectations that it would be a decidedly less cheerful and harmonious occasion than usual.

The leadership came under attack for, among other things, its failure to promote a better image of farming or to deflect criticisms of the industry. Mr Chris Righton, the deputy president, became the scapegoat by being voted out of office.

Complaints from livestock producers that grain growers profit at their expense, an issue which has threatened to split the union, were louder than ever.

The Government chose that moment to let it be known, informally, that it was preparing to scrutinize the whole system of subsidies to farmers, and within the next few days both Mr John Macgregor, Minister of State for Agriculture, and Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, stated publicly that a support system that continued to ensure greater and greater surpluses, regardless of the market, was no longer acceptable.

Worse still was to come. In the following month, the EEC price support system for the dairy sector was put sharply into reverse with the imposition of quotas for milk production.

British dairy farmers complained, with some justification, that they were being treated more harshly than in any other member state, and Mr Michael Jagger, the general Minister of Agriculture, has now joined the lengthening list of farmers' enemies.

It seems increasingly likely that arable farmers will be the next for the chop, probably next year. The most favoured method is a straightforward price cut, rather than the complex and cumbersome system of quotas, but in environmental terms it could backfire.

A grain producer, faced with lower support prices, might decide that the best thing would be to reduce his input of fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides and pesticides.

A typical British farmer, obsessed with high yields, may spray up to 15 times during the 10-month growing season, for winter-sown cereals.

On the other hand, the British farmer might decide to compensate for lower prices by going flat out for increased yields, using still more chemicals, chopping down still more trees and hedges, and adding still more to the wheat and barley mountains.

The frequently repeated assertion that the aim should be to restore a better balance between "horn and corn" is not as straightforward as it seems.

If farmers go out of grain production, they obviously cannot switch to dairying, and beef and sheep offer only very limited scope for expansion.

Moreover, the general belief that cereal production has gained ground at the expense of livestock farming is not borne out by official government statistics.

The total arable area in England and Wales has actually fallen since 1966 from 7.5 million acres to 7 million, and has remained virtually unchanged in the past decade; in the same period the total area of pasture has declined only marginally, from 12.1 to 11.3 million acres.

Farmland has been lost to motorways, housing estates, new towns and industry and, in turn, farmers have removed woodlands and drained meadows to grow crops, and ploughed moorland to graze sheep and cattle.

Tomorrow: Agriculture versus conservation.

## FitzGerald protests over judge Morning Star split still in the balance

By a Staff Reporter

The editor and deputy editor of the *Morning Star*, Britain's only communist daily paper, were still clinging to their jobs last night after a conference at Wembley, north London, in the latest acrimonious round in the long-running dispute within British communism.

The meeting of shareholders in the People's Press Printing Society, which prints the *Morning Star*, appeared to be more or less evenly divided in their support for the editors, Mr Tony Chater and Mr David Whitfield, both of whom are traditionally, generally pro-Soviet communists, and the more liberal Euro-Communist Party executive which wants them replaced.

The result of ballots for this year's elections to the PPS management committee will become known later today, with the committee's six recommended candidates being opposed by six candidates who are backed by the party executive.

Defeat for the *Morning Star* faction would probably see the editors replaced within the next 18 months. Defeat for the party executive, on the other hand, would be a severe embarrassment to Mr Gordon McLennan, the general secretary, who has led the attack on the editors.

## Pressing problems at the people's paper

By Rupert Morris

Behind all the political manoeuvrings over the editorship of the *Morning Star* lies a much more vital question: is the paper at last within sight of viability?

For years the *Morning Star* has been losing circulation as inexorably as the party has been losing members. Its staff have toiled for low salaries, to help keep the paper alive, but its cover price stands at a prohibitive 30p and fewer party workers are willing to give up their time to sell it.

Now ironically, it is by espousing capitalist methods that the *Morning Star* has been able to glimpse the means of its salvation. In 1973, a commission of the People's Press Printing Society, the cooperative which owns the paper, decided that its presses should be opened up to commercial printing. It is only during the last few years, as the paper's closure has become increasingly likely, that this option has been pursued with any vigour.

The first requirement was a new press. The new Goss Urbanite II which is to be installed in October, cost £650,000, of which a 15 per cent deposit has been more or less raised by a share drive.

The new press will be the biggest web-offset press in central London and there should be no shortage of customers, particularly among trade unions. The print union, the National Graphical Association, has agreed to do the work provided a separate shift is instituted.

The only body which has been significantly lukewarm about the project is the Communist Party; indeed, in September, 1982, when the idea was mooted, its leaders actively discouraged Mrs Mary Rosser, the *Morning Star*'s chief executive, from going ahead.

The party apparently felt it should play the leading role in any such enterprise.

But political differences between party headquarters and the *Morning Star* were becoming increasingly evident and the PPS management committee wanted to implement the survival plan with all possible urgency.

## Brittan gets report on French guns seizure

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is to receive a police report on the discovery and confiscation of handguns from two of President Mitterrand's bodyguards at the end of the economic summit on Saturday.

The guns were found by City of London officers checking delegates arriving at Guildhall for the summit's final communique after a day in which police in London faced one of the most complex public order operations. As well as the summit thousands of officers were involved with a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament march and a rehearsal of Trooping the Colour.

Yesterday the City of London police confirmed that the guns had been found but refused to comment. The matter was passed to the Foreign Office and the Home Office.

The French Embassy was silent over the incident, which may lead to representations from Britain.

Last week Scotland Yard disclosed that two of President Reagan's bodyguards would be allowed pistols. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, commented that similar permissions had been given to the Americans in the past.

The last day of the summit coincided on Saturday with a CND demonstration. The police estimated their number at 50,000 but the organizers said it was nearer 200,000. For much of the day central London's traffic was affected. The AA reported that disruption started in the morning, continuing in some areas until nearly 6 pm.

A total of 214 arrests were made throughout the day in an event whose overall organization police praised.

Summit reports, page 4

## Employers and TUC plan joint jobs study

By Our Labour Editor

TUC leaders are planning bilateral talks with the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) as the union boycott of the National Economic Development Council continues.

Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress and Mr David Basnett, chairman of its influential economic committee, have had preliminary discussions with senior figures at the employers' organization, it is expected that the arrangement will be put on a more formal footing later this month.

Proposals on these confidential policy paper to be discussed by the economic committee on Wednesday, but there may be a revolt among some left-wing unions who fear the idea may be a manoeuvre to get round the boycott of "Neddy".

The TUC's team of six was withdrawn from the NEDC in February this year in protest at the forced de-unionization of the government communications headquarters at Cheltenham, and is not likely to take any further part in the NEDC's work before the September Congress in Brighton.

But the paper before the meeting on Wednesday argues that there is some common ground between the CBI and the TUC, including a study of where new jobs might come from which was originally set in hand at the NEDC.

The two organizations are also pressing the Government for increased public investment in infrastructure such as new roads and replacement of worn-out public utilities such as sewerage.

The meeting due to take place later this month between the two sides will lead to a report to the General Council of the TUC next month, when a decision will be taken whether to intensify these bilateral relationships and determine what to tell the September congress.

## Unions try to head off top vote

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Union leaders were last night mounting an attempt to avoid the prospect of a politically divisive election for successor to Mr Len Murray as General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress by swinging right-wing support behind the left's candidate.

Left-wing support, led by the Transport and General Workers' Union is behind Mr Norman Willis, who holds the number two job at Congress House, while the only contender for the right to back is Mr David Lea, one of the TUC's assistant general secretaries.

A crucial meeting of the leadership of the engineering union, the second biggest, is expected to decide tomorrow morning to back last night Mr Leif Mills, the banking union leader, declared himself in support of Mr Willis in the hope of encouraging other right-wing leaders to opt for Willis and avoid an election.

Mr Mills, general secretary of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union, said: "I believe he is the right man for the job even though he backed by some of the left."

## New role for Acas suggested

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Further employment legislation, coupled with the privatization of Jobcentres and fundamental changes in the operations of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), is being urged on the Government by the Institute of Directors.

The Institute, which in the past has been an influential force in the Government's policy making on labour law, said that Acas should be given new terms of reference removing its current role of encouraging the extension of free collective bargaining.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, the institute's director, said in a letter to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment: "There is much less support for the dogmatic view that the expansion of collective bargaining which must be accompanied by a growth in trade union membership, is necessarily the best way forward."

"Among employers and employees there is an altogether more pragmatic attitude towards collective bargaining and trade union membership."

The institute believes that the terms of reference for Acas should be deliberately opened and should aim to "promote the improvement of employee relations and encourage mutual respect between employers and employees by means of consultation and cooperation at the place of work."

## Clearer law sought on pensions

By Geraldine Norman

The TUC yesterday called for a new Pensions Act, and revision of trust laws governing pension schemes in its evidence to the Government's inquiry on pensions (Nicholas Timmins writes).

The new Act should have clearer legal definitions of the rights, powers and duties of trustees, requirements to disclose information to members of pension schemes, and requirements to ensure equal status for men and women and fair treatment of early leavers from pension schemes.

In addition, the TUC wants trade unions to have the legal right to 50 per cent participation on trustee bodies, including investment committees.

## Sale room £292,000 horse portrait

By Geraldine Norman

A contingent of British buyers secured most of the top pictures when Christie's offered important sporting paintings for sale in New York on Friday.

The exception was a well-known because much reproduced John Frederick Herring, which made the top price of the day at \$412,500 (£292,553) and was sold to an American private collector. Expecting a battle for possession, Christie's had published no pre-sale estimate.


The painting depicts "a horse fair on Southborough Common," a mix of thoroughbreds and cart-horses, gentry, horse copers and farmers. Herring had painted himself on one side of the picture in a buff top hat while down the centre a man in a red coat rides a handsome white stallion. This is also a portrait.

The Arab stallion was given to Queen Victoria by the Imam of Muscat.

Across town at Christie's East on Saturday, the auctioneers held their first sale in America of suits of armour, mostly from the collection of Charles P. Frischman, and mixed with some good antique arms.

A German seventeenth century half-armour, together with an embroidered silk and velvet doublet on a wooden stand, made \$15,400 (estimate \$10,000 to \$12,000) or £10,921.

Overseas selling prices: Christie's New York: *Portrait of a Horse* by John Frederick Herring, 1880, oil on canvas, 100 x 120 cm, \$412,500 (£292,553). *Portrait of a Horse* by John Frederick Herring, 1880, oil on canvas, 100 x 120 cm, \$15,400 (£10,921). *Portrait of a Horse* by John Frederick Herring, 1880, oil on canvas, 100 x 120 cm, \$15,400 (£10,921).



**FETCHED £8,500 AT PHILLIPS**

This attractive picture by Thomas Phillips RA of a shipbuilding at Pimlico fetched a world record price for the artist at auction.

Phillips hold regular sales of Fine British Paintings, Drawings & Sculpture, the next being held on Tuesday 19 June at 11am. Viewing is on the preceding Thursday, Friday, Saturday morning and Monday, and an illustrated catalogue is available.

The department can now accept pictures for the following fine sale which will take place on 13 November. For further information please contact James James-Crook on Ext. 212.

Phillips specialists will give you a free verbal valuation on whatever you wish to sell. Simply bring the item, or if it is too large a photograph with brief descriptions, to any of our fourteen branches. Written valuations for insurance purposes, as well as visits to your home can also be arranged.

If you would like a complimentary catalogue for the fine sale on 19 June and a copy of the current preview please complete the coupon and send to James James-Crook at the address below.

Please send me a complimentary catalogue for the sale of Fine Modern British Pictures on 19 June and a copy of the current preview.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

7 Blenheim St, New Bond St, London, W1Y 0AS. Tel: 01-629 6602

LONDON NEW YORK GENEVA

For further information please contact James James-Crook on Ext. 212.

### Chaucer's 300-year journey

A copy of the complete works of Chaucer has been returned to Hereford Cathedral library more than 300 years after being stolen during the Civil War.

The 1603 edition, presented to the cathedral in 1662, passed through private collections after it was taken, but all trace of it was lost after 1824. It was found in May this year in the London bookshop of Henry Sotheran. Bookshop officials got in touch with the cathedral authorities and a local magistrate bought the book for the cathedral library.

### Liberals fight council ban

Liberals on Hackney Council, in east London, are to seek a High Court order to compel the Labour majority to admit them to sub-committee meetings, even if they are not members.

The group of seven has been advised that the council's decision to ban councillors from so-called confidential sub-committees, unless they are members, is illegal.

### Defector fails

Mr Valerig Agapov, aged 33, a Moscow lawyer who tried to defect when his Aeroflot flight refuelled at Shannon airport, was sent home yesterday by Irish authorities.

### Brittan gets report on French guns seizure

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is to receive a police report on the discovery and confiscation of handguns from two of President Mitterrand's bodyguards at the end of the economic summit on Saturday.

The guns were found by City of London officers checking delegates arriving at Guildhall for the summit's final communique after a day in which police in London faced one of the most complex public order operations. As well as the summit thousands of officers were involved with a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament march and a rehearsal of Trooping the Colour.

Yesterday the City of London police confirmed that the guns had been found but refused to comment. The matter was passed to the Foreign Office and the Home Office.

The French Embassy was silent over the incident, which may lead to representations from Britain.

Last week Scotland Yard disclosed that two of President Reagan's bodyguards would be allowed pistols. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, commented that similar permissions had been given to the Americans in the past.

The last day of the summit coincided on Saturday with a CND demonstration. The police estimated their number at 50,000 but the organizers said it was nearer 200,000. For much of the day central London's traffic was affected. The AA reported that disruption started in the morning, continuing in some areas until nearly 6 pm.

A total of 214 arrests were made throughout the day in an event whose overall organization police praised.

Summit reports, page 4

### Pressing problems at the people's paper

Behind all the political manoeuvrings over the editorship of the *Morning Star* lies a much more vital question: is the paper at last within sight of viability?

For years the *Morning Star* has been losing circulation as inexorably as the party has been losing members. Its staff have toiled for low salaries, to help keep the paper alive, but its cover price stands at a prohibitive 30p and fewer party workers are willing to give up their time to sell it.

Now ironically, it is by espousing capitalist methods that the *Morning Star* has been able to glimpse the means of its salvation. In 1973, a commission of the People's Press Printing Society, the cooperative which owns the paper, decided that its presses should be opened up to commercial printing. It is only during the last few years, as the paper's closure has become increasingly likely, that this option has been pursued with any vigour.

The first requirement was a new press. The new Goss Urbanite II which is to be installed in October, cost £650,000, of which a 15 per cent deposit has been more or less raised by a share drive.

The new press will be the biggest web-offset press in central London and there should be no shortage of customers, particularly among trade unions. The print union, the National Graphical Association, has agreed to do the work provided a separate shift is instituted.

The only body which has been significantly lukewarm about the project is the Communist Party; indeed, in September, 1982, when the idea was mooted, its leaders actively discouraged Mrs Mary Rosser, the *Morning Star*'s chief executive, from going ahead.

The party apparently felt it should play the leading role in any such enterprise.

But political differences between party headquarters and the *Morning Star* were becoming increasingly evident and the PPS management committee wanted to implement the survival plan with all possible urgency.

### Clearer law sought on pensions

The TUC yesterday called for a new Pensions Act, and revision of trust laws governing pension schemes in its evidence to the Government's inquiry on pensions (Nicholas Timmins writes).

The new Act should have clearer legal definitions of the rights, powers and duties of trustees, requirements to disclose information to members of pension schemes, and requirements to ensure equal status for men and women and fair treatment of early leavers from pension schemes.

In addition, the TUC wants trade unions to have the legal right to 50 per cent participation on trustee bodies, including investment committees.

### Sale room £292,000 horse portrait

A contingent of British buyers secured most of the top pictures when Christie's offered important sporting paintings for sale in New York on Friday.

The exception was a well-known because much reproduced John Frederick Herring, which made the top price of the day at \$412,500 (£292,553) and was sold to an American private collector. Expecting a battle for possession, Christie's had published no pre-sale estimate.

The painting depicts "a horse fair on Southborough Common," a mix of thoroughbreds and cart-horses, gentry, horse copers and farmers. Herring had painted himself on one side of the picture in a buff top hat while down the centre a man in a red coat rides a handsome white stallion. This is also a portrait.

The Arab stallion was given to Queen Victoria by the Imam of Muscat.

Across town at Christie's East on Saturday, the auctioneers held their first sale in America of suits of armour, mostly from the collection of Charles P. Frischman, and mixed with some good antique arms.

A German seventeenth century half-armour, together with an embroidered silk and velvet doublet on a wooden stand, made \$15,400 (estimate \$10,000 to \$12,000) or £10,921.

Overseas selling prices: Christie's New York: *Portrait of a Horse* by John Frederick Herring, 1880, oil on canvas, 100 x 120 cm, \$412,500 (£292,553). *Portrait of a Horse* by John Frederick Herring, 1880, oil on canvas, 100 x 120 cm, \$15,400 (£10,921). *Portrait of a Horse* by John Frederick Herring, 1880, oil on canvas, 100 x 120 cm, \$15,400 (£10,921).

### Chaucer's 300-year journey

A copy of the complete works of Chaucer has been returned to Hereford Cathedral library more than 300 years after being stolen during the Civil War.

The 1603 edition, presented to the cathedral in 1662, passed through private collections after it was taken, but all trace of it was lost after 1824. It was found in May this year in the London bookshop of Henry Sotheran. Bookshop officials got in touch with the cathedral authorities and a local magistrate bought the book for the cathedral library.

### Liberals fight council ban

Liberals on Hackney Council, in east London, are to seek a High Court order to compel the Labour majority to admit them to sub-committee meetings, even if they are not members.

The group of seven has been advised that the council's decision to ban councillors from so-called confidential sub-committees, unless they are members, is illegal.

### Defector fails

Mr Valerig Agapov, aged 33, a Moscow lawyer who tried to defect when his Aeroflot flight refuelled at Shannon airport, was sent home yesterday by Irish authorities.

### Brittan gets report on French guns seizure

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is to receive a police report on the discovery and confiscation of handguns from two of President Mitterrand's bodyguards at the end of the economic summit on Saturday.

The guns were found by City of London officers checking delegates arriving at Guildhall for the summit's final communique after a day in which police in London faced one of the most complex public order operations. As well as the summit thousands of officers were involved with a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament march and a rehearsal of Trooping the Colour.

Yesterday the City of London police confirmed that the guns had been found but refused to comment. The matter was passed to the Foreign Office and the Home Office.

The French Embassy was silent over the incident, which may lead to representations from Britain.

Last week Scotland Yard disclosed that two of President Reagan's bodyguards would be allowed pistols. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, commented that similar permissions had been given to the Americans in the past.

The last day of the summit coincided on Saturday with a CND demonstration. The police estimated their number at 50,000 but the organizers said it was nearer 200,000. For much of the day central London's traffic was affected. The AA reported that disruption started in the morning, continuing in some areas until nearly 6 pm.

A total of 214 arrests were made throughout the day in an event whose overall organization police praised.

Summit reports, page 4



## Some university courses of little help in finding jobs, survey says

By Thomson Press, Science Correspondent

University courses may be a waste of time for some students, and some courses offer little help in finding a job. Possession of a degree is not enough, and the number of graduates seeking work is far in excess of the number of jobs requiring specific degree skills, intending students are warned today.

The warnings are supplied along with advice on which courses are most likely to lead to jobs, and which are most likely to lead to unemployment, in a guide published by the Department of Education and Science, and the Department of Employment.

Medicine, accounting and electrical, civil and mechanical engineering offer the best prospects according to a survey of 1982 graduates. Students with qualifications in these subjects had most success in finding jobs immediately.

Graduates in education, business studies, mathematics and computer science, economics and law were also successful, but among those who did least well were philosophy and zoology graduates.

The problems facing those with degrees in arts, languages and non-business related social studies are largely connected with reduced recruitment by their traditional main employers — the public services, teaching and higher education, while at the same time the number of people graduating in these subjects has continued to grow, the guide says.

However, electronics engineering is enjoying a boom because there has been a spate of innovations which requires its skills; commerce has generated "strong demand" for graduates with accountancy and economics training; and more computer scientists are needed to undertake programming and software development.

In competition between the sexes for jobs, women graduates had "slightly better" prospects of obtaining early employment than men, the survey showed.

Young people should be realistic in deciding which course to apply for, the guide says. For some subjects, such as law, medicine, and English, the competition is almost equally strong at any university.

"People with below average A-level grades who persist in applying for such subjects in the hope of finding an 'easy institution' may well find they fail to get a place anywhere.

Without commitment and interest, a degree course can be "a costly waste of time." For some school leavers, and in some careers, "three years at work may be a better preparation for the future than some degrees".

The guide emphasizes that a degree is still a big help in obtaining a good job. Surveys show that graduates tend to be better paid, to have greater job security, and to be in jobs with higher prestige, authority and independence.

Two conclusions are drawn from the guide: that employment is more easily found for those with specific skills for which there is a demand; and employers are increasingly looking for applicants with mathematical skills.

Graduates and jobs: Some guidance for young people considering a degree. Stationery Office, £2.20.

## BR faces severe Inter-City cuts

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

British Rail's Inter-City network faces a severe reduction in 1986 unless the Government agrees to less stringent financial targets. Regular high speed trains could be replaced on many routes by less frequent stopping services involving, in some cases changes of train.

The Inter-City network, which extends to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cardiff and Plymouth, together with the cross-country service from Newcastle to Cardiff and onward trains to Aberdeen, Inverness, Holyhead, Fishguard, Penzance, Hull, and Grimsby could be cut back to Newcastle, Glasgow, Cardiff, and Bristol.

Sheffield and Nottingham might be served by connecting trains from the east coast mainline. The direct route to Taunton and the West Country would terminate at Reading or Newbury.

While some through trains

## Clash over marauding golden eagle

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Crofters in the Scottish Highlands are in conflict with conservationists, including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, over an application for permission to shoot a marauding golden eagle.

When the sheep that graze on the remote mountainsides of Glenelg, near the west coast, were rounded up last Wednesday for identification marking, at least 30 ewes in milk were found to be without lambs.

The culprit was at first thought to be a fox, or foxes, but a trapper employed by the local fox club to control the vermin population reported finding talon marks on lambs that had been attacked or killed.

Since then crofters have reported seeing a female eagle swoop on lambs, some of them six weeks old, and attempt to carry them off. Often they are too big for her to carry, and she drops them, killing them or breaking their legs.

But when Lord Burton, the fox club's secretary, telephoned the Scottish Department of Agriculture on Thursday to ask for advice he was told that an application for permission to shoot the eagle under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, would have to be referred to the Nature Conservancy Council.

"The next thing was that an RSPB inspector arrived on my doorstep," Lord Burton said yesterday. "I took great exception to this. Why should the NCC be taking advice from the RSPB?"

"It seems to be just this one bird which is doing the damage, and it would be quite easy to get her, as she comes and sits on the same rock in the early morning and late evening. If we are not allowed to do anything, the crofters will take the law into their own hands, and that way we may lose several eagles, and not just one."

The golden eagle is Britain's second largest bird of prey, with a 6ft wingspan, and is one of the world's most assiduously protected species. Permission has never yet been given to shoot one, and the penalty for doing so is a fine of up to £1,000.

A survey last year by the RSPB and the NCC disclosed more than 400 breeding pairs, most of them in Scotland.

● A round-the-clock guard on a pair of parrot crossbills, Britain's rarest breeding birds, has paid off at Wells Woods, near Wells in Norfolk, the RSPB reported yesterday (our Laton Correspondent writes).

At least six young crossbills are known to have left the nest after a team of birdwatchers had braved snow, frost and freezing rainstorms since February to keep a constant vigil on the pair of birds, nesting for the first time on British soil.

## Farm shops praised for offering cheaper food

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

On a summer weekend Mr Geoffrey Rolstone can expect up to 15,000 visitors a day to his farm shop, or picking their own produce from his fields near Orpington, Kent.

Buying from the farm has become a significant rival to the established retail trade through greengrocers, shops, supermarkets and street stalls.

Tomorrow the Consumers' Association is to publish a report on "pick your own" farms and whether customers are getting value for money.

For an increasingly mobile public, growers selling direct to consumers can offer considerable advantages in freshness, and in lower prices because they incur practically no transport or marketing costs.

The accompanying table was prepared by *The Times* last week, on the basis of figures supplied by the Farm Shop and Pick Your Own Association and a random survey of shops and markets in west London.

The prices quoted do not take account of quality, which in supermarkets is usually very good. Apparent bargains, such as cheap imported strawberries, should be examined with some scepticism.

(per lb unless stated)	Farm shop	Supermarket	Street market	Street market	Street market	Street market
Cauliflower each	25p	20p	20p	20p	20p	20p
Leeks	25p	20p	20p	20p	20p	20p
Potatoes (new season)	21p	30p	20p	20p	20p	20p
Spring onions per bunch	15p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
Onions	25p	40p	40p	40p	40p	40p
Brussels	15p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
Strawberries	£1.00	£2.50	10p	10p	10p	10p
Tomatoes	20p	20p	20p	20p	20p	20p
Lettuces (flat) each	15p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
Radishes per bunch	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
Spring greens	15p	20p	20p	20p	20p	20p
Carrots (new)	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
Asparagus	20p	20p	20p	20p	20p	20p
Broad beans (new)	20p	20p	20p	20p	20p	20p
Cucumber each	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
Mushrooms	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p

## Tour price pledge doubt

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Another of the big tour operators has modified its no-surcharge guarantee for next season's winter sun holidays. Cosmos has joined Horizon in introducing an escape clause covering fuel charges affected by any Middle East hostilities.

That emerged yesterday as Cosmos started distribution of brochures for next winter. Both its winter sun, holidays and separate coach tours brochure are affected.

Thomson Holidays, market leader in the industry, has already said that while maintaining its full no-surcharge guarantee for its winter sun holidays it is reviewing its future surcharges policy because of the Middle East hostilities.

## Abbeystead disaster

By Ronald Fenn

## Village comes to terms with its loss

The first shock of the Abbeystead disaster is over, leaving the village of St Michael's on Wyre with an implacable sense of loss.

Last week, five more victims of the pumping station explosion died, bringing the death toll to 15, with more than 20 injured, some severely.

Mr Arthur Moss clerk to the parish council, said: "It has been a blow with 10 funerals in 13 days. But there is a great community spirit here. We'll come back."

As hydrologists and mining engineers, the specialists from the Health and Safety Executive and the North West Water Authority, try to discover the cause of the explosion, the people of St Michael's are learning to live with its legacy: the bereaved, the maimed and the loss of their small community.

The Lancashire village is looking at its best. The trees are in full summer leaf and the hedgerows are bright with blackberries. Volunteers from the local agricultural college are helping on farms where the farmers are among the injured.

It is a busy time of year and growing grass is no respecter of tragedies.

In the churchyard, where four victims are buried, wreaths provide the most brilliant splashes of colour. Inside the church some of the shrubs of letters from all over the world are displayed. They include one from the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The heart has been torn out of the village of 500 people the publican said. "But we're a pretty resilient lot. The good humour is slowly coming back."

Village life is returning to its gentle mixture of bowls, belting, tennis, the darts league and a pint at the local.

A disaster fund has been set up, but nothing could redeem the horrific loss suffered from the explosion on May 23.

A garage attendant said: "It can never be the same here. The Rev Lawrence Davies, vicar of St Michael's, has had the formidable task of consoling the bereaved and answering those who ask how such a grotesque accident could have happened."



Emiko Yashiro (left) and Kanako Sagoh, both aged six, rehearse Bach's Double Violin Concerto for a concert given at the Barbican in London yesterday by youthful exponents of the Suzuki method of teaching, developed in Japan before the Second World War. None of the

Photograph: John Voos

## Boycott of drug trials urged by students

The National Union of Students is to tell members not to take any further part in trials of new medical drugs for which they are paid. The decision comes after two cases in which a student became gravely ill and another died.

In Dublin last month, Mr Niall Rush, an art student, had a heart attack and died 15 minutes after being injected with a drug. The second case involves a third year medical student who has been critically ill with a plastic anaemia in the University hospital of Wales, in Cardiff.

Mr Philip Woolas, president-elect of the union, said at the weekend: "We are going to advise students not to take part in trials."

Last October Mr Philip Royston Jones, aged 20, from Llanelli, Dyfed, took part in trials of a tranquillizing drug at the Welsh National School of Medicine. He was screened before the test and was paid £70. In January this year, when he volunteered for another trial of the drug, his blood count was found to be seriously wrong.

In March Mr Jones was sent to Hammersmith Hospital, London for special treatment under the care of Dr Gordon Smith, reader in haematology. Dr Smith said yesterday: "There is a hefty degree of suspicion that the October blood trial caused Philip's illness. It is a possibility, no question of that."

Mr Jones had been testing a new drug in the Benzodiazepine group of tranquillizers, which includes Valium.

Dr Peter Harris, head of medical affairs for the Roche Company, who supplied the tested drug, said about Mr Jones's illness: "We agree with a university on what they are going to do before we supply a drug for testing. The responsibility for the test is theirs."

The University hospital of Wales would not comment and the School of Medicine said that

## Radon gas cancer risk underlined by studies

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Two separate studies in the United States have underlined preliminary advice given to the Government about the dangers of naturally occurring radon gas.

The National Radiological Protection Board had suggested that special care should be taken in the use of some new unsulation materials and of the efficiency of certain ventilation systems in buildings.

Support for the advice is inherent in the conclusions published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* that radon may be responsible for as many as 10,000 lung cancer deaths a year among non-smokers in the United States.

Radon, the gaseous member of the natural radioactive uranium family, is formed directly from the decay of radium. Although radon gas has a short life — a half-life of 3.8 days, it decays into two solid daughter elements which emit alpha particles. If these daughters are lodged in the lung they deliver radiation which can cause cancer.

The latest studies have involved examinations of Swedish iron miners exposed to low doses of radon, and Navajo Indians in America. The Navajo reservation near Shiprock, New Mexico, had one of the important mines when uranium development began for weapons more than 40 years ago.

The two investigations have rejected a previously held belief that only miners who smoked suffered a markedly higher rate of lung cancers.

In a submission requested by the Royal Commission on the Environment, remedial measures for some old properties and tougher building methods were proposed last June by the NRPB. The report focused particularly on granite-built houses in Devon, Cornwall, Wales and Scotland.

# Curiously, some of the best features of U-BiX copiers don't appear on the controls.

It's true to say, you'd be hard pressed to find these buttons on any of our products.

Nevertheless, they're all an important part of something U-BiX offers above and beyond perfect copies.

We call it Customer Care. It's our way of saying we're putting more commitment and support behind our range and setting new standards in the copier industry.

Flow's Everyone from the Managing Director to the Switchboard Operator is dedicated to the philosophy that U-BiX stands for reliability.

All our dealers are successful businesses with the high professional standards we at U-BiX insist upon.

Commitment from U-BiX Research and Development people ensures that every machine is painstakingly designed and developed.

U-BiX Quality Assurance ensures that every machine is evaluated and tested before it leaves us.

And every service engineer is thoroughly trained on every product.

Our unique Preventative Maintenance Programme means your copier will have a regular service, just like a car, to avoid all the strains of an untimely breakdown.

And even if a snag does occur, our people will be there in under 5 hours.

U-BiX has grown dramatically over the last 10

years to become one of the biggest and most successful copier companies in the country.

Perhaps our attitude has something to do with it.

Our long term view of our relationship

with your business means we'll help you make the right decisions, not only for the present, but more importantly, for the future.

We think it's what Customer Care is all about.

It means there's as much reliability behind U-BiX, as there is behind a U-BiX copier.

For further details dial 100 and ask for Freefone U-BiX.

U-BiX

CUSTOMER CARE

It's the people behind us who keep us ahead.





# Mitterrand puts the case for the Third World

By Peter Wilson-Smith

"You would not think the French were at the summit conference", an observer remarked during the course of last week's summit. Of all the seven summit countries the French delegation, led by President Mitterrand, the only Socialist leader present, was most consistently at odds with the rest.

At a gathering where so much effort is directed towards unity and smoothing over national differences, the differences often emerge as little more than a matter of nuance.

And of course the French found their

common ground. They were in good company over the US budget deficit, though they went further than many with blunt warnings about the threat to European recovery from high US interest rates. At times they also found allies among the Italians and the Canadians.

On several important issues, however, President Mitterrand set himself apart from the majority, a fact he perhaps intended to symbolize by driving around during the London summit in a modest Renault while other world leaders were swept along in large black limousines.

The French stand was most evident in

international debt, protectionism and reform of the international monetary system. In all three cases their preferences and objections were tied in with France's declared commitment to the Third World.

Of all the summit countries France appeared most sympathetic of the plight of the debt-burdened developing world. While welcoming the progress made towards tackling the debt crisis, President Mitterrand said afterwards that the summit communiqué did not go far enough towards meeting the expectations of the debtor countries. The summit

might help to "allay their impatience" but France would continue to press for more.

While the Americans, British and others had emphasized the need for continual adjustment by the debtors in line with International Monetary Fund programmes before they can expect any reward for their pains, the French stand has been subtly different. They have issued warnings instead of the dangers of blindly forcing adjustments on poor countries at the risk of food riots and political upheaval.

The causes pushed by the French, a

number of which have found mention, if not always final endorsement in the communiqué, have included: the need for more official aid and for a boost to world liquidity to help developing countries; more structural adjustment lending by the World Bank and adoption of its special programme for Africa; setting up a world cereals stock and pushing ahead with a common raw materials fund.

Summit members were unable to reach agreement on the timing of a new round of trade negotiations, not least because of the French stand.

Geoffrey Smith

President Reagan claimed, as he left London yesterday, that the summit had demonstrated the unity of the industrial nations. How far is this claim justified? Has the summit done more to bring the leaders of the Western world together or to display their differences?

In terms of published decisions, the dominating note was one of discretion. On most of the critical issues before the conference agreement was reached only by settling for a form of words that said less than one or more of the participants would have wished.

The statement on East-West relations was not so positive as Canada wanted in offering encouragement to the Soviet Union to resume a dialogue. On international terrorism, Britain had hoped that the summit would send a clear signal that the leading nations of the Western world were determined to act together to stamp out further attacks.

But the Americans favoured only a general statement, fearing the practical ramifications of being too specific. How was a terrorist to be defined? Might they find themselves expected to act against rebels in Nicaragua? Others at the summit had similar practical reservations; the French about their relations with Algeria, the Italians with Libya. We shall have to wait a little while to see how effective an understanding on terrorism has been reached.

A number of European countries and Canada would have liked a new initiative on international debt and a more specific commitment on international aid. But the United States was not prepared to go that far. It was also only for fear of upsetting the United States that criticism was pointed directly at the American budget deficit in the final communiqué.

Yet the United States failed to get all its own way on a new round of international trade negotiations, for which it would like formal preparations to begin next year with the negotiations themselves starting in 1986. But the French and the Italians managed to block such a commitment.

## Honours divided

The honours were therefore divided. But not always without some acrimony. Mr Pierre Trudeau implied on Saturday morning that Mrs Margaret Thatcher was being undemocratic in trying to stop him presenting his case on East-West relations as fully as he would have liked.

President Francois Mitterrand attacked Mr Ronald Reagan in strong terms over his reluctance to do more on international aid.

But one should not be too sensitive about such exchanges. If the most powerful leaders of the Western world were to discuss the most pressing questions of the day without ever a cross word between them, it would be a sign that they had not really come to grips with the issues.

But, did they really come to grips with the issues in London? The summit was unquestionably inhibited by domestic political considerations in a number of countries, especially by the preoccupation of the United States with the presidential election. It was generally appreciated that nothing was to be gained by putting public pressure on Mr Reagan to agree to something that he was unwilling to accept.

He was not going to be pushed into doing something that he would judge likely to jeopardize his chances of reelection, and a serious attempt to make him do so would simply embitter relations for the future.

## Canadians differ

But the Americans would have to be remarkably obtuse to have left London without knowing how disturbed the others are about the United States budget deficit, and the pressures of the election campaign may for once be favourable, possibly pushing both candidates into commitments to cut it.

On the apparently critical issue of East-West relations there is in fact substantial agreement, now that President Reagan is making clear his readiness for a dialogue if the Soviet Union is willing. It was only Canada which took a significantly different position in wanting a statement that others feared might have been interpreted as weakness.

Indeed, throughout the conference it was most frequently Canada and France which were putting forward a different point of view. But that was probably of less significance for the cohesion of the West than the evident restoration between President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher.

## Seven nations unite on strategy for the future

The most substantial document by the seven governments taking part in the London summit was the final "economic declaration" or communiqué. This outlines 10 points of agreement on economic policies, including six subsidiary points on the issue of international debt.

It begins with a preamble on broad economic strategy, including oblique references to the problem of the American federal deficit and high interest rates, and concludes with a number of general expressions of opinion on such disparate issues as the drought in southern Africa and oil-sharing in the event of an escalation of the Gulf war.

### THE LONDON ECONOMIC DECLARATION

We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, have gathered in London from 7 to 9 June 1984 at the invitation of the Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher FRSE MP, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, for the tenth annual economic summit.

2 The primary purpose of these meetings is to enable Heads of State or Government to come together to discuss economic problems, prospects and opportunities for our countries and for the world. We have been able to achieve not only a closer understanding of each other's positions and views but also a large measure of agreement on the basic objectives of our respective policies.

3 At our last meeting, in Williamsburg in 1983, we were already able to detect clear signs of recovery from world recession. That recovery can now be seen to be established in our countries. It is more soundly based than the firm efforts made in the Summit countries and elsewhere over recent years to reduce inflation.

4 But its continuation requires unremitting efforts. We have to make the most of the opportunities with which we are now presented to reinforce the basis for enduring growth and the creation of new jobs. We need to spread the benefits of recovery widely, both within the industrialized countries and also to the developing countries, especially the poorer countries who stand to gain more than any from a sustainable growth of the world economy. High interest rates, and failure to reduce inflation further and damp down inflationary expectations, could put recovery at risk. Prudent monetary and budgetary policies of the kind that have brought us so far will have to be sustained and where necessary strengthened. We reaffirm the commitment of our governments to those objectives and policies.

5 Not the least of our concerns is the growing strain of public expenditure in all our countries. Public expenditure has to be kept within the limits of what our national economies can afford. We welcome the increasing attention

being given to these problems by national governments and in such international bodies as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

6 As unemployment in our countries remains high, we emphasize the need for sustained growth and creation of new jobs. We must make sure that the industrial economies adapt and develop in response to demand and technological change. We must encourage active job training policies and removal of rigidities in the labour market, and bring about the conditions in which more new jobs will be created on a lasting basis, especially for the young. We need to foster and expand the international trading system and liberalise capital markets.

7 We are mindful of the concerns expressed by the developing countries, and of the political and economic difficulties which many of them face. In our discussion of each

of the issues before us we have recognized the economic interdependence of the industrialized and developing countries. We reaffirm our willingness to conduct our relations with them in a spirit of goodwill and cooperation. To this end we have asked Ministers of Finance to consider the scope for intensifying discussion of international financial issues of particular concern to developing countries in the IBRD Development Committee, an appropriate and broadly representative forum for this purpose.

8 In our strategy for dealing with the debt burdens of many developing countries, a key role has been played by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), whose resources have been strengthened for the purpose. Debtor countries have been increasingly ready to accept the need to adjust their economic policies, despite the painful and courageous efforts it requires. In a climate of world recovery and growing world trade, this strategy should continue to enable the international financial system to manage the problems that may still arise. But continuously high or even

further growing levels of international interest rates could exacerbate the problems of the debtor countries and make it more difficult to sustain the strategy. This underscores the importance of policies which will be conducive to lower interest rates and which take account of the impact of our policies upon other countries.

9 We have therefore agreed:

(1) to continue with and where necessary strengthen policies to reduce inflation and interest rates, to control monetary growth and where necessary reduce budgetary deficits;

(2) to seek to reduce obstacles to the creation of new jobs;

(3) by encouraging the development of industries and services in response to demand and technological change, including innovative small and medium-sized businesses;

(4) by encouraging the efficient use of the labour market;

(5) by encouraging the improvement and extension of job training;

(6) by encouraging flexibility in the patterns of working time;

(7) and by discouraging measures to preserve obsolete production and technology;

(8) to support and strengthen work in the appropriate international organizations, notably the OECD, on increasing unemployment, the sources and patterns of economic change, and on improving economic efficiency and promoting growth, in particular by encouraging innovation and working for a more widespread acceptance of technological change, harmonizing standards and facilitating the mobility of labour and capital;

(9) to maintain and wherever possible increase flows of resources, including official development assistance and assistance through the international financial and development institutions, to the developing countries and particularly to the poorer countries; to work with the developing countries to encourage more openness towards private investment flows; and to encourage practical measures in those countries to conserve resources and encourage indigenous food and energy production. Some of us also wish to activate the common fund for commodities;

(10) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(11) to urge all trading countries, industrialized and developing alike, to resist continuing protectionist pressures, to reduce barriers to trade and to make renewed efforts to liberalize and expand international trade in manufactures, commodities and services;

(12) to accelerate the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(13) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(14) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(15) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(16) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(17) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(18) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(19) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(20) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(21) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(22) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(23) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(24) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(25) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(26) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(27) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(28) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(29) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(30) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(31) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(32) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(33) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(34) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(35) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(36) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(37) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(38) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(39) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(40) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(41) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(42) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(43) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(44) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(45) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(46) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(47) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(48) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(49) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(50) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

(51) to encourage the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on providing services in international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing, and building on the 1982 GATT work programme; to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

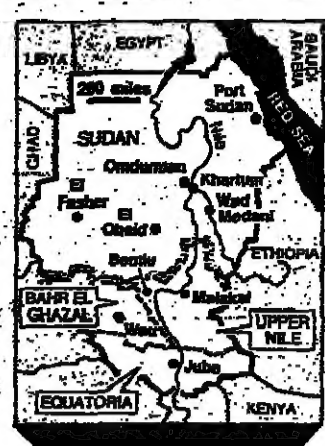


## Laying siege to a divided land

# When fear replaces cheer

When President Nimeiry celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his reign late last month, there was no sign of the jubilation which marked the festivities of the early years. The spontaneously cheering crowds no longer line the streets to applaud the extravagant military parades, for today in Sudan the military roam the towns arresting people on suspicion of crimes that range from drinking alcohol to "suspected intended adultery".

With his rule threatened by armed rebellion in the south, increasingly organized opposition in the north and a paralysed economy, President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan imposed a state of emergency on April 29. In the first of two articles a correspondent looks at the crisis in Africa's biggest country.



People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) has also already changed the course of modern Sudanese history by disrupting the entire economy. The attack last February on the main base of the Chevron company at Rub Kona, in which three expatriate employees were killed, forced the US firm to stop all drilling and allied operations until last week when Chevron resumed oil exploration. A few days after the attack on Chevron, six expatriate hostages were seized and one foreign pilot killed in an attack on Campagne de Construction Internationale (CCI), the French company responsible for excavating the huge and controversial Jonglei canal. There is still no news of four of the hostages. It was confirmed yesterday that two West German experts had been kidnapped in the south.

An import ban imposed last August cut heavily into customs revenues, the main component of government income. This was compounded in September by the ban on alcoholic drinks, which caused not only a loss to the Treasury, but by some reliable estimates at about \$215m a year, but profound demoralization in a population used to its drink.

When the 2,000 doctors working in the Health Ministry resigned en masse in April over hospital conditions and pay structures, it became clear that southern discontent was not the only threat to the Government. Though doctors returned to their posts after an unprecedented capitulation by the authorities, engineers soon threatened water, electricity, transport and communications services by holding strike meetings.

Besieged on all sides, President Nimeiry took the fateful step: he decreed the state of emergency.

Tomorrow: Repression

## THE SUDAN part 1

There was another conspicuously absent guest at this year's anniversary of the May Revolution, the name given by President Nimeiry to the coup d'état of May 25 1969 which brought him to power, and by extension, to the regime. The absentee was Egypt, represented in former years by top level guests who have included President Sadat and President Mubarak. But Khartoum's policies have now alienated even Egypt, which, with the United States, used to be Sudan's staunchest ally.

The state of emergency which dominates every aspect of life in the capital and many other towns, came after growing discontent in the south, the imposition of Sharia or Islamic law last September and the sudden deterioration of a shaky economy resulting from these two developments.

Although recently overtaken by northern discontent as a factor in the country's crisis, southern resentment and armed rebellion were the main catalyst and continue to pose an important threat to Khartoum. For years, President Nimeiry drew considerable support from

State of emergency: President Nimeiry and the nation he rules.

the south for his role as peacekeeper. In 1972, he brought an end to the 17-year civil war and gave considerable autonomy to the newly created Southern Region, a great deal more than to any part of the north.

But political and even economic autonomy was no use without cash. As expected investment and development failed to materialize, the high hopes of southerners started to turn into resentment, and early last year, it became clear that so-called bandits were really armed rebels coming along a considerable amount of support.

The rebellion has taken the form of the earlier war: militias by southern garrisons, armed attacks on police and Army posts, hundreds of young men going "into the forest" to train as soldiers and terrified villagers fleeing both rebels and Army reprisals. For the current war, like the previous

one, is not fought between the African, Christian or animist southerners and the Arab, Muslim northerners: it is a war between southerners and the national Army. However, most southerners continue to see the struggle as one against the north, rather than against the central Government.

The feeling of ethnic, religious and language division was reinforced last July when President Nimeiry decreed the division of the Southern Region into three new regions. Though many northern observers saw this as an extension of the "divide and rule" principle which had governed the recent regionalization of the north, many southerners saw it as a deliberate attack by the north on the south.

Not only does the southern problem remain completely unresolved, with no sign of rebel willingness to negotiate with Khartoum but the Sudan

## Marcos stung by priest's rejection of pardon

From Keith Dalton Manila

President Marcos has ordered the Philippines Ministry of Justice to speed up the murder trial of eight churchmen, including an Irish and Australian priest, after their rejection on Friday of a conditional pardon.

Two other charges - illegal possession of explosives and ammunition, and incitement to rebellion - against Father Brian Gore, the Australian, should also be pursued, the President said. They were filed in

September 1982 after a military raid on his church in the central island of Negros.

Soldiers claimed to have found a grenade, five bullets and subversive literature. Although Father Gore, aged 40, and six lay workers spent three days in jail before being released on bail, preliminary hearings have not begun.

The priest said the evidence was planted by the same soldiers who later charged him. Father Niall O'Brien, aged 44, from Dublin and the same six workers with the March 10,

1982, murder of a town mayor and his four aides. They have pleaded not guilty and claim to be victims of a frame-up.

Members of the Irish-based Columbian order, to which the two foreign missionaries belong, said the presidential order was ominous and could indicate that the government was no longer prepared to seek an out-of-court settlement.

Ministry officials said at the weekend that the offer of a pardon for the priests, on condition that they leave the Philippines, and parole for the

six church workers was final.

The eight accused, however, said their rejection did not mean they had closed the doors to future negotiations.

In a statement at the weekend, the churchmen said: "While the offer of pardon was not acceptable because of its legal connotation, it is not true that we are uncooperative with the Government in helping to dismiss the case. We merely stated the basic minimum which we required... that the innocence of the accused not be compromised."



Monaco's baby: Princess Caroline of Monaco and her son, born on Friday night, were doing well in the Princess Grace clinic, the principality's press centre said. Her husband, the Italian businessman Signor Stefano Casiraghi, aged 24, was present at the birth of Andrea Albert, who weighed six

pounds 10 ounces. The Princess, aged 27, elder daughter of Prince Rainier, married the French financier M Philippe Junot in 1978, but the marriage was dissolved in October, 1980. She married Signor Casiraghi on December 29 last year.

## Gonzalez under fire on Nato

From Harry Debelius Madrid

The General Labour Union, UGT, kept up the pressure over the weekend on the Spanish Government to fulfil its 18-month-old campaign promise to hold a referendum on Spain's membership of Nato.

The Government of Señor Felipe Gonzalez has clearly reversed its former anti-Nato position, but it does not seem to be getting its point across without splitting the Socialist party. The split is accentuated by the prospect of a party congress within six months.

The Secretary-General of the UGT, Señor Nicolas Redondo, insisted on Saturday that it was an obligation of members of his union and of the party to take a clear stand against remaining in

## Craxi at bedside of stricken Berlinguer

From Our Correspondent, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister and Socialist Party leader, flew back yesterday from the London summit of industrialized nations to the bedside in Padua of Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party Secretary who had been in a coma since a brain haemorrhage on Thursday evening.

Signor Craxi, who arrived by car from Venice airport, was received in complete silence by the crowd of Communist supporters gathered at the hospital. Only last month Signor Berlinguer, who is 62, was subjected to whistles and catcalls when he attended, as an invited guest, the Socialist congress in Milan.

Signor Craxi spent a few minutes in the intensive care

being treated. He is breathing with the aid of artificial respiratory equipment.

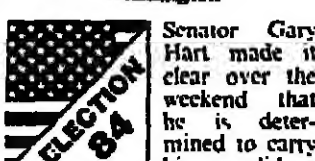
Afterwards he said: "I have known Enrico for 30 years, a long time in a person's life. Recently we have been quarrelling. But the experience of 30 years are many. I do hope that he does not leave us like this and that he continues to live."

A medical bulletin described the Communist leader's condition as unchanged. One of the hospital doctors treating him said the chances of recovery were rated at less than 10 per cent.

● MOSCOW: The Soviet Communist Party central committee had sent a telegram to Italy expressing concern about the health of Signor Berlinguer. Tass said yesterday (AP reports).

## Hart to stop attacking Mondale

From Christopher Thomas Washington



Senator Gary Hart made it clear over the weekend that he is determined to carry his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination through to the party's national convention in July. But he will now drop his campaign strategy of personal confrontation with Mr Walter Mondale.

Mr Hart told Democrats in his home state of Colorado: "I will do nothing to hurt the Democratic Party and I will do everything to achieve a Democratic victory in 1984. I cannot wait to run against a President who owns more towels than books."

Senior officials of the Democratic Party are clearly relieved that Mr Hart apparently has ended personal attacks on Mr Mondale. It is generally agreed that if the confrontation continued, the Democrats would destroy their own chances in the election in November.

"Let me put it as plainly as I can," Mr Hart said. "The defeat of Ronald Reagan is the most important imperative of our party."

"As Democrats and Americans we have a duty that goes beyond the candidate or the party to those who will pay the price of a second Reagan term - the voiceless, the powerless, the poor, the elderly, the unemployed and those who will be condemned to lesser lives in a lesser America."

The speech was one of the most emotional and most effective by Mr Hart throughout the campaign. In the Mondale camp it was viewed with a degree of caution, however.

Mr Robert Saquier, a Democratic campaign consultant, said: "This is the critical period. We have got 30 days to get set up to take on Ronald Reagan. But if this turns out to be a month of mischief we can just as well forget it."

Mr Mondale is on holiday until the middle of this week, when he will have to make contact with Senator Hart and the Rev Jesse Jackson in the hope of persuading them not to challenge his apparent delegate majority or to inflict new wounds on party unity at the national convention.

# It's been years since you've had this kind of service to Teheran.

Every Thursday and Sunday the world's favourite airline is back flying into Teheran. Our Tristars are the only direct flights to offer you a choice of First, Super Club and Tourist classes.

FOR FULL DETAILS CONTACT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, OR PAGE THE ORACLE (176) OR PRESTEL (313)

**British airways**

The world's favourite airline

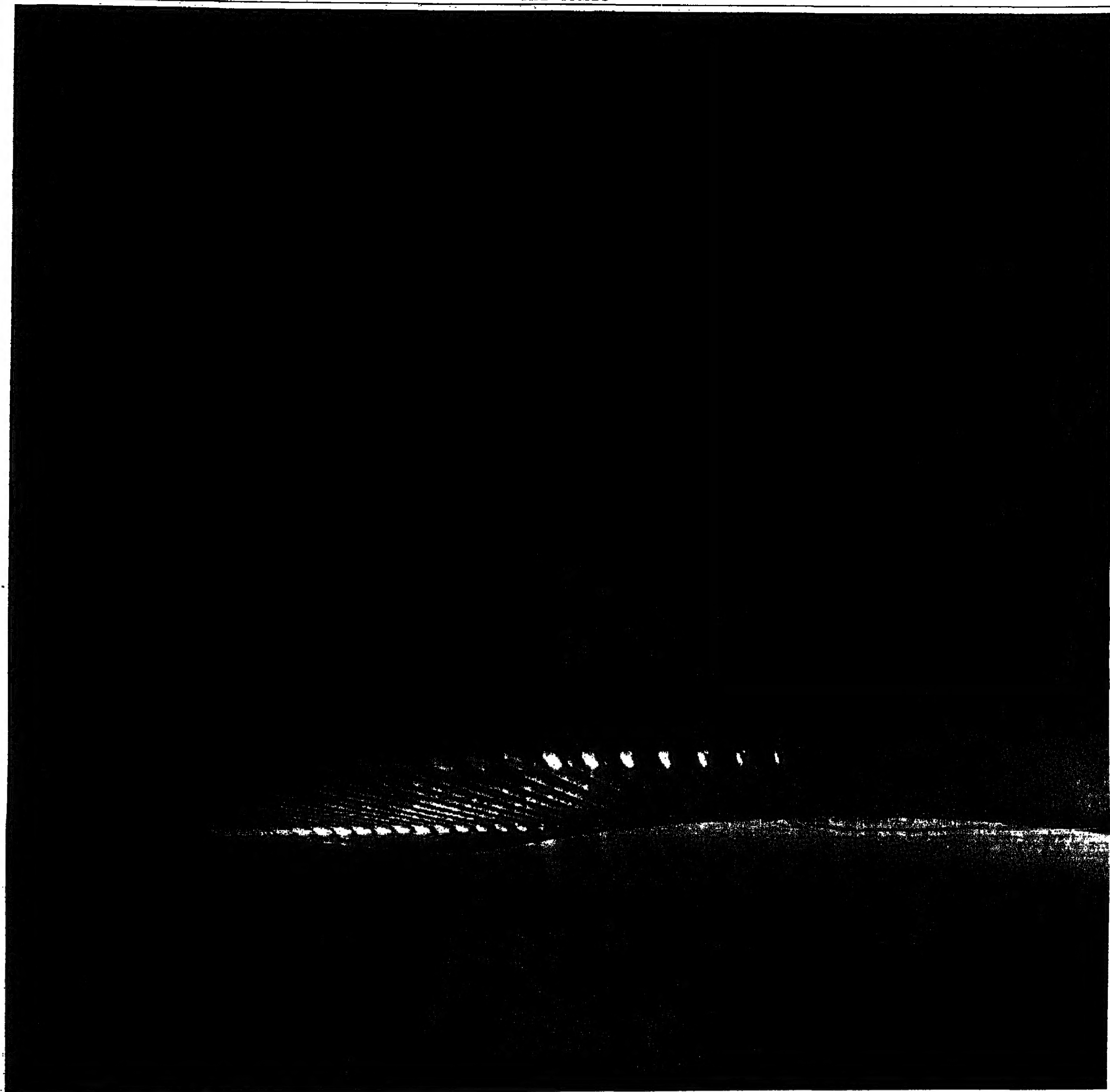


هكذا من الاصل



هكذا من الفضل

THE TIMES



# Our technology flies over people's heads

The paradox of modern electronics is that the more sophisticated the technology the simpler the products are to operate.

A good case in point is the latest Stratus system for voice switching. It will make air traffic control along southern Britain's busy flight paths even safer and easier.

IAL, a part of the STC Group, had to perfect new distributed microcomputer technology for speech networks in the development of Stratus.

But despite this complexity, air-controllers appreciate how comparatively simple it is to operate.

And what's true for air traffic controllers holds true for everybody as electronics increasingly makes itself felt at work and in the home.

No matter what technical heights we rise to, when it comes to ease of operation we keep our feet firmly on the ground.

If you'd like to take a closer look at how STC is shaping the future, we'll be delighted to send you our colour brochure. Write to:

Peter Earl at Standard Telephones and Cables plc, STC House, 190 Strand, London WC2R 1DU.



**Making sure the future  
has a future**

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS · BUSINESS TERMINALS · OFFICE AUTOMATION SYSTEMS · CONSUMER ELECTRONICS · ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS · DEFENCE AND MARITIME COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS · AVIATION, MEDICAL AND SOFTWARE SERVICES · TRAINING SUPPORT · TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY.







## THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE

## THE METROPOLITAN COUNTY COUNCILS' CASE



# THIS WEEK, THE LORDS WILL LOOK AT BOTH SIDES OF THE ABOLITION ARGUMENT.

The Government's controversial Paving Bill is about to enter the House of Lords.

Designed to cancel next year's scheduled elections for the six metropolitan county councils, it paves the way for the abolition of these authorities.

Unheard of in peace-time, the scrapping of elections sets a very dangerous and disturbing precedent.

Constitutionally suspect, it has nevertheless been forced through the Commons by a Government which refuses to listen to reason.

Effectively denying 18 million people the fundamental right to vote, this, and the wider issue of abolition, has caused widespread concern throughout the country.

Although the Government won't admit it, literally thousands of highly critical responses have been made to the proposed legislation.

Most of them from totally unpartisan quarters. And some from elder statesmen of the Conservative party.

But it seems the Government's mind is made up.

"What has been revealed is how little prior thought went into this programme in advance not only of the election and the manifesto but the publication of last autumn's White Paper. Debaters in the Lords must not let ministers escape with interim arrangements which manifestly abrogate their own principles."

TIMES LEADER, 26TH MAY 1984

"It could in no sense be construed as a defeat for the Government if it were now to decide that it needed more time to consider how best to reorganise urban local government. The complexities demand a great deal more work to ensure that what follows is not less democratic and less accountable."

FINANCIAL TIMES LEADER, 8TH MARCH 1984

"The bill will go through, that is unless the Lords show more gumption than they did with the rate-capping legislation. In this case they should do so, for whereas the rate-capping bill has dubious constitutional implications this one is downright improper and would be thrown out by a Supreme Court had we had one."

PETER JENKINS, THE GUARDIAN, 16TH MAY 1984

"The Government's stand over rate-capping and the abolition of the big metropolitan councils has cost Mrs Thatcher's party a large number of votes. The message to Mrs Thatcher is: Stop! Look! And listen! There is a lot of discontent in this country, more than you seem to have realised."

DAILY STAR LEADER, 4TH MAY 1984

Somewhat prematurely, it considers itself to be home and dry, with the Lords only needed to rubber stamp the decision it has already made.

### DEFENDING THE INDEFENSIBLE

No wonder the Government is against talking things through.

The little it has said on the subject has done nothing but damage its own case.

For example, Environment Secretary Patrick Jenkin claimed his plans would streamline local government and improve efficiency. Yet there's overwhelming evidence that abolition would be a costly and senseless move. Creating a vastly more complex and less accountable tier of local government.

He speculated that savings of up to £120m a year could be made. But a team of top financial analysts showed that abolition could actually cost hard pressed ratepayers another £61m a year, and require an extra 1400 town hall staff.

In truth, the Government's plans are inadequate and ill-conceived, barely concealing its true motive. Abolition for reasons of political expediency.

However, what's particularly ironic about the whole affair is that we, the metropolitan county councils, have never claimed the present system of local government to be perfect or above change. We are more than willing to participate in any full and independent review of local government structure and finance; a review which the Government is curiously determined to avoid at any cost.

As the Bill is debated in the Upper House, we hope their Lordships will see this ignoble plan in its true colours.

And, as guardians of the Constitution, (the Commons having abdicated the responsibility), do the only proper thing.

Especially given Mr Jenkin's frank admission to leaders of the threatened councils only last week. When, challenged to point out a single error or misleading statement in the very substantial case we have presented publicly, he could not do so.

"It is incredible that a Conservative Government should be acting in this thoroughly un-Tory manner: unbelievable that its backbenchers are more concerned in putting party before country that they will not heed the voice of reason from so many of their own eminent statesmen."

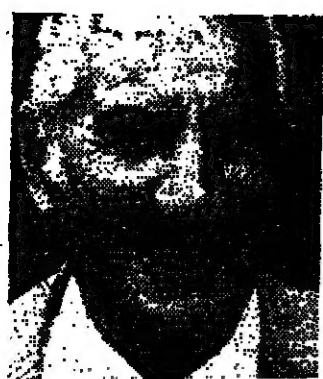
LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW LEADER, 19TH MAY 1984

"It is a bad Bill, and it is paving the way for a worse Bill. It immediately lays the Conservative party open to the charge of the greatest gerrymandering in the last 150 years of British history. That is what we, as a party, are being exposed to."

MRS E HEATH, 11TH APRIL 1984



## SPECTRUM



As the men's tennis stars warm up at Queen's Club today in readiness for Wimbledon, the last British men's

Wimbledon champion, Fred Perry (left), recalls his success 50 years ago and assesses how he would have fared against today's young tennis turks

## Game, set match... and snub

It shows how we have all mellowed over those 50 years from the days when some elements in the All England Club and the LTA looked down on me as a hot-headed, outspoken, tearaway rebel, not quite the class of chap they really wanted to see winning Wimbledon, even if he was English. I've mellowed, too. I think I'm very much a leopard who has changed his spots. Looking back 50 years later, I have to concede that I was sometimes a little brash and aggressive about what I regarded as the class-ridden set-up there. But at the time, a young man with my background was bound to feel that snobbery very keenly, and I still get angry about the shabby way I was treated when I won Wimbledon in 1934 - the first Englishman to do it for 25 years.

In those days there was no formal presentation of the championship trophy on court. You simply shook hands with your opponent, picked up your gear and walked back to the dressing room. I had beaten the

Australian, Jack Crawford, and I went for a long soak in the bath to ease my muscles and let the significance of it all sink in with the bathwater. I was the proudest bloke in a bathtub anywhere in England.

Suddenly, out in the dressing room, I overheard the distinctive voice of Brame Hilliard, club committee man, talking to Crawford. "Congratulations," said Hilliard. "This was one day when the best man didn't win." I couldn't believe my ears. What about the two previous times I'd beaten him, in the finals of the US and Australian championships?

Hilliard had brought a bottle of champagne into the dressing room and given it to Jack, whom I so clearly remember having beaten in straight sets not half an hour before. I leapt from the tub, rushed out and, sure enough, found Crawford holding the bottle. True, I hadn't been quite forgotten; there, draped over the back of my seat, was the official acknowledgement of my champion-

ship, an honorary All England Club member's tie.

Nobody said, "Here's your tie, Fred. Welcome to the club." Nobody even said, "Congratulations." The tie was just dropped there for me to find when I came out of the bath. Instead of Fred J. Perry the champ, I felt like Fred J. Mugs the chimp. The Perry balloon was certainly deflated.

I don't think I've ever been so angry in my life. That snubbed attitude hurt, it really did. All my paranoia about the old-school-tie brigade surfaced with a vengeance.

Still, apart from the time in 1936 when my membership was automatically rescinded when I turned professional, I never had another dispute with the Wimbledon authorities. And even then, I was quite prepared to abide by their decision because that was the rule in those days, when the word "professional" sent a shiver through their portals.

All those hatchets have been buried now. To its great credit,

Wimbledon has been a leader in bringing about change and improvement in the sport.

I never thought I'd live to see the day when a statue was put up to the son of a Labour MP - my father, S. F. Perry, MP for Kettering - inside the manicured grounds of Wimbledon. There will be a few former members of the All England Club and the Lawn Tennis Association revolving in their graves at the thought of such a tribute paid to the man they regarded as a rebel from the wrong side of the tennis tramlines.

I am, of course, bowled over by the All England Club's decision to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of my first Wimbledon win in 1934 by renaming the Somerset Road entrance to the ground the Fred Perry Gates, and honouring me still further by erecting the statue, commissioned from the sculptor David Wynne. I can only compare it to the Football Association putting one up for Stanley Matthews at

Wembley stadium, and I'm thrilled to bits.

To me, Wimbledon is the greatest place in the world and Centre Court is the finest arena. There's a certain air of serenity about the place; quite matronly, in a way. It just sits there quietly, not making a fuss.

I have had a love affair with Wimbledon since the time I first stood on Centre Court in 1928 as a paying spectator. Whenever I walk through those gates with the insignia AELTC (All England Lawn Tennis Club) I still get the sort of thrill I don't experience anywhere else in the tennis world.

When the All England Club moved to their present site from their old Worple Road ground in 1922 everybody told them the place would be a white elephant; they would never fill it. But Wimbledon is not just concrete and seats like Flushing Meadow, the home of the US Open and to my mind the worst by far of the Grand Slam tournament venues. Wimbledon is steeped

in a special atmosphere. Wherever I appear, on radio or TV or giving lectures, I am always asked, particularly in America, "Why is Wimbledon the best?"

This is what I tell them: tennis fans and players alike say they are going to the US Open or the French Open, the Australian Open or the US Indoor, the Chinese Open or whatever, but in Britain they simply say they're going to Wimbledon.

When you think of Wimbledon you don't think of it as a place on the map where the tournament happens to be played. You think of the tournament first and then you realize that Wimbledon happens to be a suburb of London! Wimbledon must be the only London suburb known all over the world. Even the Americans, who possess most of the things that are biggest and best, are in awe of Wimbledon, which is why they call it "The Big W".

In America there are always announcements in the sporting magazines from tennis players who

have set up as coaches. How do they advertise themselves? Not as "Former US Open players" or "Former French Open competitors", no - "Former Wimbledon players". That is an acknowledgement of its special place in tennis. There is an aura about Wimbledon, a touch of class. The Virginia creeper on the walls keeps the place looking so traditional, yet the way Wimbledon has expanded over the years, while still retaining that historic showpiece of a Centre Court, has given the greatest championship the best of both worlds.

Nothing in the world can prepare you for Centre Court. It is completely surrounded by a covered stand and once the ball goes up in the air you see it like a football because of the dark background. You think you've got all the time in the world to hit it, but this is one of the greatest pitfalls for anybody playing his first match there. The debutantes are usually all over the place for a set and a half because their timing is wrong. You see, all tennis courts are 78 feet long, so when the server stands on the baseline and you're waiting to receive serve, on the other baseline or just behind it, you have 78 feet in which to see the ball and prepare to hit it.

Now, on most of the courts on which we played there would be about 21 feet behind the court and about 17-18 feet on either side, at which points the stands would begin. At Wimbledon on the centre court, however, there is a runback of something like 30 feet to the wooden barrier where the linesmen sit, and behind that barrier is another space, about 20-25 feet, before you reach the covered stand. Even then, the sea of faces is not in direct sunlight, but subdued light. So when the ball is tossed up by the server above the level of the backstop, you can see it clearly enough, but it seems to be about a hundred metres away, in reality, of course, it is still only 78 feet away, but you think you have more time than you actually do. This is why so many inexperienced players on centre court suffer from so-called "Centre Courtitis".

Their problems are compounded by the fact that inexperienced players are often pitted on Centre Court against name players, and have a different approach to the ball. In general, a lesser player runs to a ball and then swings about it. The class player doesn't do that. He brings his racket back as he moves. The trick is not to run to a ball and hit it, but to run to a place from which you can conveniently reach out for an anticipated return. There's a hell of a difference.

To me the Centre Court is the greatest place in the world and from the word "play" in a fourth-round match in 1930 it suited me right down to the ground.

## Could I have beaten Bjorn Borg?



Stretching a centre court point. Bjorn Borg (left) in 1981 and Fred Perry on winning form in 1934

hand when he won his fourth successive title. After all, these records and so-called sporting milestones exist to be broken.

I was also thrilled to see my judgment vindicated where Borg's talent was concerned. When he won the French Open at the age of 17, I was doing a BBC broadcast and was asked, "Will this fellow ever be good on a fast surface, such as grass?" My answer was a very positive yes, since Borg had learned all his tennis in Sweden, where the bounce of the ball is low outdoors and even lower and faster on their indoor courts, on which the Swedes spend most of their time.

Borg learned very early how to run on grass - which is something Ivan Lendl has never learned to do. It's not just a matter of breaking into a run; you have to glide into your shot and then start moving back into position right away. You can't hit the ball, watch it, and then move, as Lendl does. Even when he reached the 1983 Wimbledon semi-final against John McEnroe, his best performance, Lendl was still moving too late, which is fatal against someone like McEnroe, who has such awesome racket control and who can make you pay the full price for not being in position.

Borg was the best player I have seen when it came to hitting his way out of a tight corner, when he was love-40, 15-40 or 30-40 down he was marvellous. Look how he came back so many times from seemingly impossible positions against players like Mark Edmondson, Vijay Amritraj and Victor Amaya during his great Wimbledon years.

It was a shame that Borg had to retire with one ambition - winning the US Open - unfulfilled. But once the Americans moved their championship to the concrete courts of Flushing Meadow, I knew that for technical reasons this was one title Borg would never take. Those courts were specifically built for Americans to win on - as they have proved: since Flushing became the Open venue, they give a waist-high bounce, whereas Borg liked a low ball which he could come up-and-over to give it the exaggerated top-spin which was one of his greatest weapons.

Borg was, inevitably, a lesser player on those hard courts at Flushing Meadow. The reason he succeeded as well as he did (he was runner-up three times) was a mark of his pride and the fact that he was fitter and concentrated better than anybody else.

If it were possible to have these time-free championship matches-up, I'd love to get at him in my day. I was just as fit as Borg and just as dedicated. I would have stayed out on court for three days in order to beat him. As for my contemporaries, I think Henri Cochet, one of those famous Four Musketeers of France, would have beaten Borg with his subtlety and because he took less out of himself than Borg did during a match. But for my money, the man who would have given Borg the most trouble was Lew Hoad. He hit the ball so hard and was so quick that he would have knocked him off his rhythm.

Fred Perry, An Autobiography, is published on June 14 by Stanley Paul, price £8.95.

### TOMORROW

What is wrong with Wimbledon today and Perry in Hollywood

THE STYLE IS VINTAGE BUT NOT THE PRICE



Also Old Coronation Ruby and finest Old Tawny

Imported by Balfour, Gilmour & Phipps Ltd, London

The first diet book based on the NACNE Report

## DIET 2000

Dr Alan Maryon-Davis with Janie Thomas At last a diet you can live with. Based on the latest medical research published by NACNE Diet 2000 explains how easy it is to change your eating habits to achieve a balanced diet that's right for you. It contains charts giving the fibre, fat, salt and sugar content of 100s of everyday foods and includes over 100 recipes for making delicious, nutritious meals. Diet 2000 shows you how to eat for a much healthier future. For only £1.75.

Dr Alan Maryon-Davis is Chief Medical Officer of the Health Education Council.

OUT THIS WEEK IN PAPERBACK

### moreover... Miles Kington

It's funny how guide books omit the most obvious things. None of the books I took to Spain warned me that "gin" is also the word for the Swiss town of Geneva. Nobody mentioned a sea-food delicacy usually listed on English-language menus as "rape-fish", a mistranslation which deserves an article of its own. And none of them ever hinted the central part played, at least in Andalusia, by the motor-scooter.

The motor-scooter, whether an old-style Vespa or a tiny Mobyette, comes as naturally to the Spaniards as shoes to us or surfboards to Californians. Motor-cycles they seem unaware of, but scooters are as common as bicycles in Cambridge. Half the Spanish houses you peer into - I'm a great house-peeper - have scooters by the front door where we would have gumboots. Walking up the deserted white alleys of an Andalusian hill-town and hearing the angry whine of a scooter, you press yourself to the wall, knowing that a scooter is about to zoom round the corner. I wasn't too surprised when, sitting outside a restaurant in Coin, we saw the

restaurant door open and a man ride out of the dining-room on a scooter.

The thing is, scooters are so adaptable. In big towns you see businessmen riding, suited, with a brief-case in a little front basket. In Malaga we saw boy-friends giving girl-friends a joy-ride on the back. In the country we saw scooters taking aspiraguns to market. In Granada we spotted a scooter with four people on it: father driving, with a son on lap, and mother behind, with daughter on lap.

The apogee of scooterism, we were told, is Sevilla, where scooters have become the prime crime weapon. Never carry anything in Sevilla, everyone said. Two blokes will come past on a scooter, one driving, the other prepared to grab your shoulder, slash your jewellery off, remove a limb if necessary. Even at red traffic lights in Sevilla, they said, scooter thieves will reach in your car and take everything. It's no use winding up your window, they said, they'll smash the glass and lean in. I've had New Yorkers warn me against

muggers, but believe me, it's nothing on Sevilla.

I wish we had been told the same about muggers in Malaga. Malaga is not just a springboard for Torremolinos, it's a fine old town in its own right. The best bit is the Gibralfaro, a high hill near the centre with a half-hour walk up through Moorish remains, castle walls and dilapidated groves, to a paradoxical restaurant at the top which served the best olives we ate anywhere in Spain. The only people on the hill apart from us, though, were lone mates, looking like second division poets, or unattached guys up to just unemployed people out for a stroll. They looked a bit sad. We felt we ought to stop and chat to them, but felt shy about it.

It was only later we learnt that they were all prowling muggers. The British Council in Malaga, we were told, is sick and tired of British subjects staggering down from the Gibralfaro, wounded, penniless and handbagless, even passportless. Us, for some reason they were not interested in. Perhaps they took us for fellow-muggers. It was for this reason, more than any other, that we

eventually decided not to go to Sevilla at all. The Malaga muggers had let us down so badly that we couldn't face the prospect of going through Sevilla unmolested as well. Instead we went to Ronda, a harmless mountain town where one evening I put my hand accidentally through the hand bag strap of a passing sehora and was almost arrested for mugging her. Luckily, not being innocent and the whole affair ended in smiles.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 364)

- ACROSS
- 1 Tear to pieces (5)
  - 4 Barber kingdom (7)
  - 5 Picture puzzle (5)
  - 8 Emotionless (7)
  - 10 Beautiful singing (3,5)
  - 11 Walk (4)
  - 13 Neutral areas (6,5)
  - 17 Sweet stick (4)
  - 18 Balustrade (8)
  - 21 People's champion (7)
  - 22 Approximately (5)
  - 23 Culinary box (7)
  - 24 Spaniard (5)
- DOWN
- 1 Disco light (6)
  - 2 Resist authority (5)
  - 3 Spinning rods (6)
  - 4 Mare Internum (13)
  - 5 Interpret signs (4)
  - 6 Cased cake (7)
  - 7 Flower (6)
  - 12 Hudson River
  - 14 Affected charm (7)
  - 15 Northern zone (6)
  - 16 Composer (6)
  - 19 Rose prickle (5)
  - 20 Sack fibre (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise



MONDAY PAGE

# Food, treacherous food

## THE FOOD SCANDAL

Are we the chance victims of ill health? Or do we bring diseases upon ourselves?

Geoffrey Cannon explains the growing evidence that links the food we eat to the diseases we suffer. And he argues for a radical change of attitude towards our diet

"Whether the object is to avoid cancer, coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, diverticular disease, duodenal ulcer, or constipation, there is broad agreement among research workers that the type of diet that is least likely to cause disease is one that provides a high proportion of calories in whole grain cereals, vegetables and fruit; provides most of its animal protein in fish and poultry; limits the intake of fat; and, if oils are to be used, gives preference to liquid vegetable oils. Includes very few dairy products, eggs, and little refined sugar."

Sir Richard Doll  
Harvardian Oration,  
October 1982

We are brought up to believe that good health is good luck, and that illness is an accident. We speak of death from heart disease as a "tragedy", a bolt from the blue, like being run over in the street. Illness is seen as a mystery best left to doctors. Executives have medical check-ups, apprehensively, and afterwards may say "I'm OK. The quick cleared me". The middle-aged body is thought of as if it were a banger due for an MOT test. And medical technology has devised surgical procedures that we talk of as if they were reborn (the coronary by-pass) or component replacements (transplants, notably of the heart - the "engine").

But we cannot trade our bodies in for a new model; we have to make the best of what we've got. What, then, is the best way to avoid heart attacks, strokes and cancers, which between them kill around two-thirds of us in Britain? Indeed, what causes these killer diseases?

Until recently the medical profession did not know. The term for these conditions was "degenerative diseases of complex or unknown aetiology" - meaning "the cause of these diseases is a puzzle, but they come on with old age." In the West, doctors are taught to recognize and treat disease, rather than how to prevent it. Correspondingly, much less than 1 per cent of the NHS budget goes towards prevention, and of all the parliamentary debates on the NHS in the last 10 years, only one has discussed prevention.

But the scale of deaths from the so-called degenerative diseases is now so appalling in Britain, that attitudes are changing. The rate of death from heart disease in Britain is now around the highest in the world: about 250,000 British people die every year from diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Drugs and surgery delay death for some, but have no national impact. About 100,000

British people under the age of 65 die every year from heart disease, stroke, and cancers. The lower social classes are worst hit. Leaders of the medical profession now have come to speak of this rate of premature death in apocalyptic terms, as a holocaust rather than an epidemic, which medicine can do nothing to check.

What, then, is to be done? Within the last 20 years medical and scientific research has come to show, beyond reasonable doubt, that the fundamental underlying causes of the diseases most of us come to suffer and die from in the West, are starting us in the face three times a day. We smoke, we drink too much, we don't exercise regularly, we suffer a form of stress better termed "frustration", but above all, we eat the wrong food. That is to say, western food is the main single underlying cause of western disease.

Consequently, as with the cholera and typhoid epidemics of Victorian days, research has shown that western disease is fundamentally not a medical problem, but a public health problem, with the most profound implications for ourselves, for government, for industry and for educators, as well as for the practice of medicine.

So what is the matter with the food we eat in Britain? In the words of Professor J. M. Morris, chairman of NACNE (the now-suspended National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education) "an extraordinary strength of medical and scientific opinion" in Britain and the West, states that we eat:

- Too much fat, and in particular, too much "saturated" fat, from animal and dairy sources and from processed foods.
- Too much sugar, or, to be more precise, too much processed, "refined" sugars, including sucrose, glucose fructose and syrups.
- Too much salt. Two thirds of the sugars we eat is "hidden" in processed foods. The figure for salt is seven tenths or more.
- Too much alcohol. In this case the problem is not the national average consumption, so much as regular social or heavy drinking.

In round figures, measured in terms of total calories, 40 per cent of the food we consume in Britain is fat, 20 per cent is sugar, and 6 per cent is alcohol. Thus 66 per cent of the national diet supplies energy but little or no nourishment. It follows that on average we depend for nourishment on one third of the food we eat.

The problem can be expressed as one of over-con-

sumption, and also as one of under-nutrition. For we eat:

- Not enough fibre; meaning, not enough wholegrain cereal and fresh vegetables and fruit, all rich in fibre - and protein, vitamins and minerals.

The so-called NACNE report, issued last September by the Health Education Council, set out what may be called the "fat, sugar, salt and fibre thesis" as being a statement of "broad scientific consensus" which, indeed, it is. The NACNE report itself relied on other expert reports issued by the Royal College of Physicians, the World Health Organization, and the Department of Health (DHSS) during the last ten years. In the US, Australia, Scandinavia and other western countries such expert reports have been accepted as conclusive by government. Bluntly, western food is a killer.

A growing view, as yet short of consensus, is that because the goodness, the nourishment in food - driven out by fat and sugar in particular - is vital to health, we are therefore all at risk of diseases caused by under-nutrition. The body needs vitamins, minerals and certain essential fats and proteins from food, without which specific diseases and disorders are liable to follow. We eat:

- Not enough nourishing food: specifically, food that is rich in vitamins, minerals, essential fats, and essential proteins (amino acids).

The evidence that western food is a prime cause of western disease is now about as strong as any evidence could be. Every type of evidence supports the thesis:

- Geographical. Diseases that are common or epidemic in the West are uncommon or rare in countries little touched by western influence.
- Cultural. As peoples outside the West become "Coca-colonized", or move to western societies, they fall prey to western diseases.
- Historical. The rise of suffering and death from non-infectious diseases always follows the rise of fat and sugars consumption.

One's first visit to an Intensive Care Unit is like one's first trip to New York: everything is at once extraordinarily strange and yet perfectly familiar - the familiarity due to both skyscrapers and heart-lung machines having featured in thousands of movies and television soap operas.

An ICU doesn't exactly bring back memories of *Angels in General Hospital*. Its blood-smeared lino, noise and clutter are more like *M\*A\*S\*H* or *Peter Nichols' play The National Health*. The feeling that I got there, that I'd wandered out of real life and on to a film set, was heightened by the sight of the hospital's heart surgeon and anaesthetist, both movie-star handsome, in green overalls and white wellies, having shouted conversations with each other above the din of machinery and Capital Radio. "Are you off to the London Hospital now, Terry?" Yup. If he's still alive.

It was real life all right. And there to prove it was my husband, like an unconscious Medusa in a tangle of coiled tubes, his Cornish paleness looking particularly wan in contrast to the African gentleman in the next bed who was the rich, glossy dark brown of an expensive Easter egg.

What had brought him to this unpretty pass, or rather by-pass - for that was the surgical procedure that had landed him in the ICU - was a sudden chest pain spreading down his left arm. From the moment he anxiously announced this, there followed a scenario just like Christopher Robin's in *Sneezles*.

## The fatal connexion: western diet and western diseases

Diseases and disorders of over-consumption, caused by the amount of fat, sugars and/or salt typically eaten in Britain and other Western countries, are listed on the left of the figure. Diseases and disorders of under-nutrition, caused by lack of nourishing food rich in fibre, vitamins, minerals, essential fats and/or other nutrients, are listed on the right.

Food is not the trigger of illness, in the way that poisons are. Food is the underlying cause of diet-related diseases, not usually their sole cause (except in cases such as tooth decay and constipation). Smoking and lack of exercise also cause various Western diseases - the list above, though, is of diseases and disorders believed to have food as a major underlying cause.

Anybody who eats an average quantity of fat and sugars (average for Britain, that is) will therefore be short of fibre and of nourishing food. To a large extent over-consumption and under-nutrition are two sides of the same coin. But the list on the left is of Western diseases believed to have fat, sugars or salt as a specific cause; on the

This "epidemiological" evidence is not in itself conclusive. Cynics point out that such evidence might implicate the rise in consumption of plastic buckets or television programmes, as much as western food. To scientists the conclusive evidence is experimental:

- The community. Studies of people asked to change their eating habits show that their risk of disease changes correspondingly.
- The laboratory. Other studies of people and animals given artificial diets also consistently show a corresponding change in risk factors.

Many laboratory studies have connected sugars with risk of diabetes, kidney stones, gall stones and heart disease, as well as obesity and tooth decay and have identified mechanisms whereby western food causes western diseases.

Western diseases can be divided into three types: deadly, such as heart disease, stroke, and cancer; disabling, such as diabetes, ulcers and gallstones; and debilitating, such as tooth decay, constipation, and overweight. By the age of 40 the

majority of people in Britain are suffering from one western disease or another. One common query is: if western food is a killer, why don't we all die of western disease? For example, some people who eat great quantities of animal fat do not suffer from heart disease, which nonetheless kills other people who eat modest amounts of fat. Likewise, those who claim that tobacco is harmless point to the arguably mythical hale and hearty grandfather who enjoys 50 Woodbines a day. The answer lies in the concept of "biochemical individuality", or "individual susceptibility": we are all born different, resilient in some respects, vulnerable in others.

The list is not complete. It does not include diseases caused by diet common in Britain but also in non-Western societies, such as anaemia, menstrual disorders, spine bifida, other birth defects or low birth weight. It does not include mental disorders such as schizophrenia, dementia or depression, believed to be diet-related by anorthodox doctors. It does not include "classic" deficiency diseases such as scurvy and rickets, uncommon in Britain. Resistance to infection is lowered by food drained of nourishment, but the list does not include infections. And a list in future would likely incorporate more diseases as research proceeds.

Many laboratory studies have connected sugars with risk of diabetes, kidney stones, gall stones and heart disease, as well as obesity and tooth decay and have identified mechanisms whereby western food causes western diseases.

Western diseases can be divided into three types: deadly, such as heart disease, stroke, and cancer; disabling, such as diabetes, ulcers and gallstones; and debilitating, such as tooth decay, constipation, and overweight. By the age of 40 the

My view of the mainstream medical profession has changed since he is a gorgeous, gravel-voiced cynic who sensibly believes in nothing except the undeniable truth that when you've gotta go you've gotta go. So it was a great shock to find that the cardiologist and the heart surgeon were sweet-natured men of integrity who believed wholeheartedly that you can take a vein from someone's leg, attach it to their heart, keep it

pruned on drugs and order it to become an artery. Perhaps, they were just as shocked to realize that I held the same brief for meditation, bio-feedback and Yoga.

My husband's slow but sure recovery may well represent a grudging meeting point of the drug-happy and nut-cultured schools of thought. He is home, bearing the scarred evidence of the surgeon's scalpel, which I am treating with vitamin E from the healthfood shop.

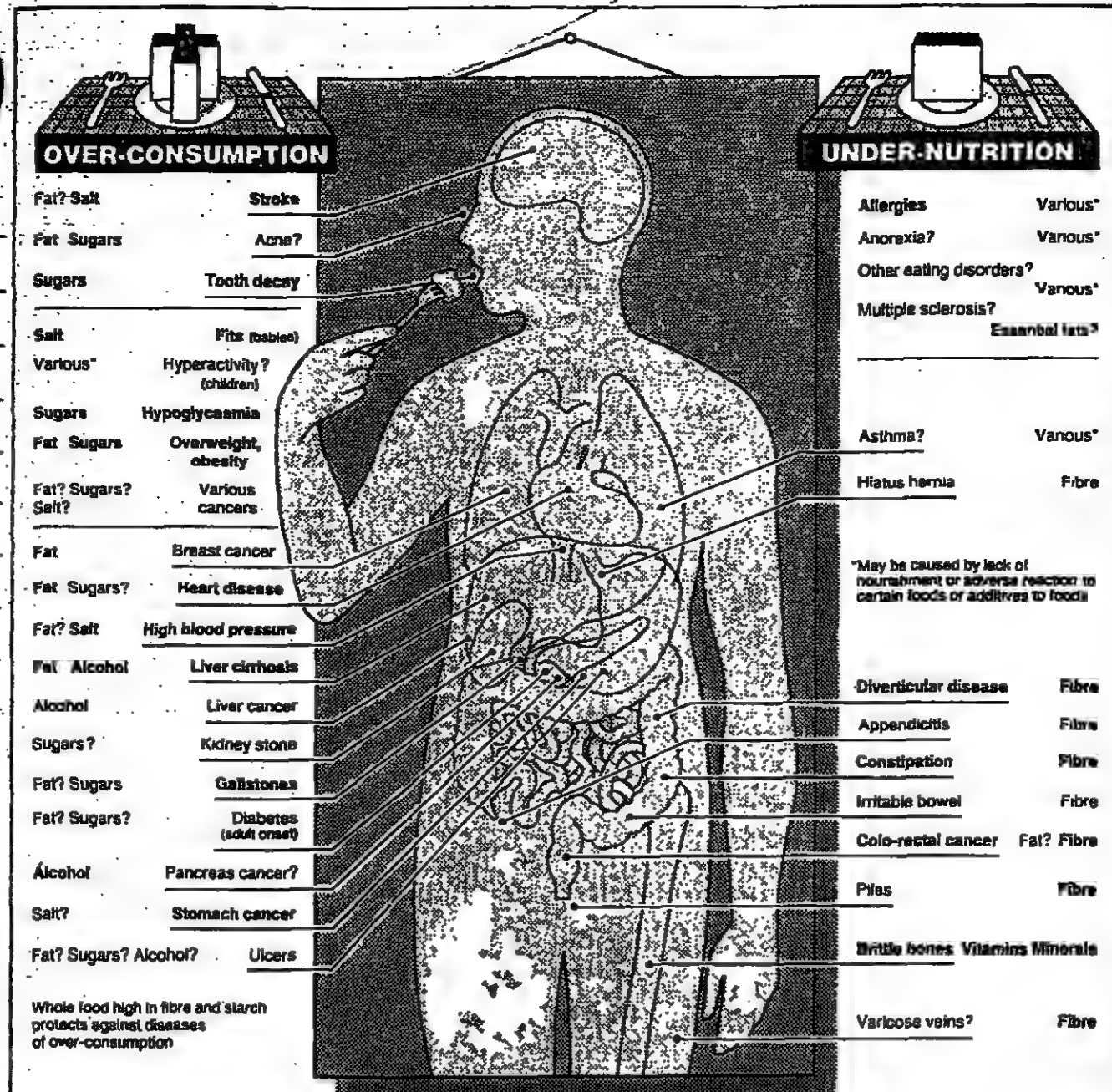
right, the list is of Western diseases believed to be caused by lack of fibre or specific nutrients. Names in bold type are of diseases and their dietary causes where these are well-documented. Names in lighter type are of diseases and dietary causes where the links are perhaps less strong. Names with a question mark are of diseases or causes that remain conjectural or not yet strongly supported, but where nevertheless there is evidence.

The list is not complete. It does not include diseases caused by diet common in Britain but also in non-Western societies, such as anaemia, menstrual disorders, spine bifida, other birth defects or low birth weight. It does not include mental disorders such as schizophrenia, dementia or depression, believed to be diet-related by anorthodox doctors. It does not include "classic" deficiency diseases such as scurvy and rickets, uncommon in Britain. Resistance to infection is lowered by food drained of nourishment, but the list does not include infections. And a list in future would likely incorporate more diseases as research proceeds.

In 1984 I asked Sir Richard Doll if he would change the view expressed in his 1982 Harvardian Oration. "I would strengthen that statement now," he told me. "The evidence is even stronger now than it was two years ago." Sir Richard's is a long voice. The *British Medical Journal* in April called on the government "to recognize the need for urgent action to incorporate the reasoning of the NACNE report into its official thinking."

So what's the problem? Why aren't we all in Britain already well aware of the dangers of fat, sugar, salt? In one word, the answer, in tomorrow's *Times*, is: profit.

Developed from *The Food Scandal* by Caroline Walker and Geoffrey Cannon, published today by Century (£7.95).



## It's my party and I'll buy if I want to

A girl called Pauline took me to my first Tupperware party. Pauline is 25 and works in a shipping office. She is of Jamaican descent, but has never been to Jamaica. She lives in east London with her parents and her two children, but not her boyfriend. The party took place at the home of Sandra, on a smart housing estate behind the docks in Woolwich.

Sandra greeted us and put us in a tiny living room stuffed with furniture and ornaments. I sat on the sofa next to a trolley laden with decorated glasses, near the quietly muttering television - which was never turned off - and opposite a hanging tapestry map of Jamaica.

While waiting for the others to arrive, Pauline got out her knitting while her friend Maxine asked to see Sandra's wedding album. Brown and cuddly in the photographs, Sandra was now rather fat. She worked as a computer operator at Lloyd's Bank.

Eventually a very pretty Indian girl arrived with two cardboard boxes and a suitcase. Kneeling on the floor, she set about arranging them in a pleasing display on a fake marble coffee table. Meanwhile I was trying to work out how to open a plastic jar containing peanuts which I had found beside me, and which I recognized from the display. Finally I passed it to a girl who said:

"Ah, I think we got the wrong one then."

"No, no," said her friend. "You can keep anything in it. You don't have to keep peanuts."

Before the demonstration we played bingo by writing down numbers on the backs of our order forms. Two people won, and a friendly argument ensued over the prize of some spoons, a pastry cutter, a thing for scoring the peel of oranges and a tool for cleaning those difficult Tupperware ridges.

Then we were given catalogues, or "books", and Maheen assembled the utensils for making cheesecake. Using a paddle-scraper (£2p), a lidded mixing bowl (£6.95) and a collapsible pedestal dish (£7.38), she made a filling with cottage cheese and "Dream Topping" that looked like bleached sick.

Conversation broke out as she gently decorated it with mandarin using the tongs at £1.77, but she maintained the chilly politeness and addressed herself to the sorting of her vocabulary for the next stage. Placing the cake on one of a set of three chrome occasional tables, she delved into the display and produced a tall, narrow box.

"Sandra, this is your gift for having this party." Unseen in the doorway, Sandra wrinkled her nose. "It's for storing cereal," Maheen went on. "The lid in the top helps you pour your cereal, and it's got mirror this side, and mirror that side." She referred to transparent windows, one down each side. "That's so you can see what you got inside. It looks good inside your cupboard outside your cupboard. Personally, myself, I like it very much." Personally, herself, I think Sandra thought

it stank, but then she did have one already just like it.

Following on neatly from the cereal store were four little bowls, which were among the smarter things there, but still totally superfluous. "These are very ideal," said Maheen. "You can use them to keep cereal overnight for the kids, so in the morning they don't have to rush about looking for it."

As a child I was made to get my own cereal, which by these standards would amount to cruelty. These bowls, like all Tupperware goods, are claimed to be labour-saving. Well, if they mean "enabling men and children not to have to lift a finger" - then that's absolutely right. Other claims in the catalogue are: "time saving, energy saving and money saving." Taking "energy saving", I guessed that to wash up everything in Maheen's display would take about 12 hours, but as that's strictly speaking only half a day, I suppose that's right too. Looking at the prices, "money saving" is definitely true if you would normally buy gold. Lastly, the method of shopping itself is also claimed to save time. And I'm sure that if you've got a wooden leg, three hours to buy a few picnic bowls is quite fast.

Actually, everything in the range looks like picnic bowls, only in different shapes - three-piece vases, hamburger presses - and unusual colours: olive, claret, mandarin, burgundy. The function of some is so specific as to be confusing. A woman at the back stood up and pointed to a large square box.

"What's that actually for?" she asked. "Only I've got one..." Maheen described a lengthy process involving the heating of partially cooked rice. Personally, myself, I've devised a system whereby I put the rice in the pan and then take it out and eat it.

Having demonstrated all the products, Maheen was now collecting orders. Seized suddenly by a false sense of urgency, some people were adding more items, then removing them again, becoming manic with the excitement. Pauline's friend Lisette alternated between a picnic set and a vegetable dish for ages.

"Do you really want the vegetable dish?" said Maheen who was trying to help. "Yeah," said Lisette. "I've been after it a long time." Then she got the picnic set reduced to £9.99. I wondered how many picnics she goes to in East Ham. The relinquished vegetable dish has

a section at the bottom for hot water and cost £8.30 - about the same as the very best French oven-to-table which lasts you a lifetime. Mind you, so, it seems, does Tupperware. Guaranteed for 10 years, it is only guaranteed to be out of your life when you bury it or nuke it. It might end up being the last future reminder that we were ever here.

On the bus going home, Pauline showed me the gift she had got for reducing her own party. It was a tiny white bowl, with a lid, attached to a key-ring. "It's for carrying pills or things when you go away," she told me. I looked in the catalogue, but "Wee Valium Stretcher" wasn't there.

Stephanie Calman

### The British Home at Streatham cares for over 100 incurable people of all ages

We nurse them with gentleness, love and dedication for many years.

Our costs - over a million pounds a year - seriously outstrip our income.

Please help, by sending a donation or arranging a covenant or legacy to transform the lives of those less fortunate people, our residents handicapped by progressive diseases.

**BHHL THE BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES**  
Crown Lane, Streatham, London, SW16 3JB  
Patron H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother

### The day my husband met Hawkeye

PENNY PERRICK

One's first visit to an Intensive Care Unit is like one's first trip to New York: everything is at once extraordinarily strange and yet perfectly familiar - the familiarity due to both skyscrapers and heart-lung machines having featured in thousands of movies and television soap operas.

An ICU doesn't exactly bring back memories of *Angels in General Hospital*. Its blood-smeared lino, noise and clutter are more like *M\*A\*S\*H* or *Peter Nichols' play The National Health*. The feeling that I got there, that I'd wandered out of real life and on to a film set, was heightened by the sight of the hospital's heart surgeon and anaesthetist, both movie-star handsome, in green overalls and white wellies, having shouted conversations with each other above the din of machinery and Capital Radio. "Are you off to the London Hospital now, Terry?" Yup. If he's still alive.

It was real life all right. And there to prove it was my husband, like an unconscious Medusa in a tangle of coiled tubes, his Cornish paleness looking particularly wan in contrast to the African gentleman in the next bed who was the rich, glossy dark brown of an expensive Easter egg.

What had brought him to this unpretty pass, or rather by-pass - for that was the surgical procedure that had landed him in the ICU - was a sudden chest pain spreading down his left arm. From the moment he anxiously announced this, there followed a scenario just like Christopher Robin's in *Sneezles*.

Before I could argue the merits of rest, camomile tea and fresh carrot juice, the patient had been taken off, hospitalized, hooked to a drip and wired to a monitor and finally had his arteries squirted with dye which revealed a severe narrowing of

one of them. And so he came, by a series of inexorable steps, to the ghastly clamour of the ICU.

My view of the mainstream medical profession has changed since he is a gorgeous, gravel-voiced cynic who sensibly believes in nothing except the undeniable truth that when you've gotta go you've gotta go. So it was a great shock to find that the cardiologist and the heart surgeon were sweet-natured men of integrity who believed wholeheartedly that you can take a vein from someone's leg, attach it to their heart, keep it

pruned on drugs and order it to become an artery. Perhaps, they were just as shocked to realize that I held the same brief for meditation, bio-feedback and Yoga.

My husband's slow but sure recovery may well represent a grudging meeting point of the drug-happy and nut-cultured schools of thought. He is home, bearing the scarred evidence of the surgeon's scalpel, which I am treating with vitamin E from the healthfood shop.

A new toy for troublemakers has arrived in the shape of the Aroma Disc Player, an innocent-looking little machine into which you feed scented discs which permeate the atmosphere with various fragrances, namely "Seduction", "Men's World", "Passion" and "Ocean Breeze". The intention is to "create the perfect aura" for the time and place but more fun could be had in supplying the imperfect one. Imagine "Men's World" (old socks, pipe tobacco and motor oil) let loose at a lady's earnest meeting of the women's section of the GLC.

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To purchasers of Philips Hood Hairdryers Model Numbers HP4618A and HP4619A

Philips have decided to recall some of their Hood Hairdryers manufactured during 1982 and 1983, as they have found that in certain circumstances they can become faulty and give rise to a potential safety risk.

The units can be identified by the production code number stamped in small digits on the rear of the hood as illustrated.

Only hairdryers with code numbers between 240 and 411 are involved.

If you have one of the above units, you should stop using it and return it without the stand to any Philips Small Appliances Authorised Service Centre for modification free of charge. The centres can be recognised by this sign or be found in your Thomson Local Directory under Domestic Appliances/Service and Repair.

In cases of difficulty please tel: 01-681 8321.

Please ensure you attach your name and address to the returned appliance.

This announcement does NOT affect any Philips Hairdryer EXCEPT the ones indicated above.



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Mark and marksman

A question will be asked in the Commons today after the disclosure that Mark Thatcher was being driven around London last week in a chauffeur-driven car with a bodyguard, both supplied by Scotland Yard. Some ministers in more sensitive positions receive no such protection, and MPs will undoubtedly demand to know why Mark - or "Sanjay" as he is known - should be accorded such privileged treatment.

The first threats against "Sanjay" were reported in March 1982 after the publicity surrounding his rescue from the Sahara during a motor rally. But yesterday a Downing Street spokesman said that protection was being maintained, and admitted: "It is a police car. He is entitled to protection. Scotland Yard refused to discuss the matter."

### Time is money

Mrs Thatcher is said to have offended the powerful Inter-American Development Bank by refusing to spare time to meet its president, Antonio Ortiz-Mena, who arrives on an official visit here today. The president, who is accustomed to receiving head-of-government treatment, has further been told that no Treasury minister is available to receive him. At a time when the world is focusing on the huge debts of some Latin American countries - with British banks among the main creditors - Ortiz-Mena, who has the power to provide up to \$500m in credit capital, is said to be singularly unimpressed by Thatcher's priorities.

Mr Bruce Kent announced there were 200,000 at the CNP's Trafalgar Square rally on Saturday, and, like a pantomime dame, got the crowd to shout back the figure. Strange, Mr CNP mole tells me that on May 5 its campaign department announced that only 35,000 could be safely accommodated in the square.

### Suffolk punches

This is not the Aldburgh Festival's year. The organizers, anxious to make it more accessible, had hired the Finnish schooner *Sirena* of Sipo to transport theatre-goers to the finale later this month. On Friday it sprang a leak in a gale and had to be towed to safety. While that drama was going on, a special train, named the Aldburgh Festival, was due to leave London with a string of theatre buffs for the festival's opening night. It never left Liverpool Street. Apparently the guard forced to turn up.

### Art form

Lord Gowrie, the minister chosen by Mrs Thatcher to spearhead her opposition to freedom of information, is doing his stuff. He is refusing to release the results of a study into how effective the Thatcher administration has been in improving information flow. When asked by our own Peter Hennessy to produce correspondence between permanent secretaries and the cabinet office, which formed the basis of the study, Gowrie protested: "It would not lend itself to publication." We should be told, and we will - when the correspondence is declassified in the year 2014.

### Horning in

Two authors selected for the Book Marketing Council's "Writing on Travel" promotion have been having difficulty travelling to London for Wednesday's launch. Jonathan Raban planned to sail from the Isle of Man but ran into a storm and had to abandon his 30-foot ketch at Pwllheli in North Wales. Dervla Murphy was to have hitchhiked from her home in Lismore, County Waterford. But as she emerged naked from a swim in the sea she was gored by a bull and will now have to fly.

Warren Valley Mountain Rescue Association has just held its monthly meeting. Nothing remarkable in that - except that its members are rescuing? They are on the Norfolk/Suffolk border with not a mountain in sight.

### Noises off

Labour chief whip Michael Cocks has lodged an official complaint with the BBC after a row erupted minutes before *Newsnight* went out last Wednesday. It was provoked by the inclusion of Nicholas Ridley, Transport Secretary, in what Roy Hattersley believed was to be an interview with him alone on alleged government interference in the miners' dispute. Hattersley claims that the Government got wind of his appearance and by the time he reached the studio just before the 11pm broadcast the BBC had been persuaded to include Ridley. *Newsnight* counters that no Tories had agreed to appear until Hattersley was invited at 6.30pm, by which Ridley changed his mind. The real loser, however, was Sir Geoffrey Rippon MP. He too had agreed to appear, and belatedly arrived to find Ridley had superseded him. He was not pleased.

PHS

Bernard Levin tells how the Tories assisted a hard-left press fiasco

## The News unfit to print

Few who have followed the conduct of Islington Council since it fell under the control of a fanatical group of Militant-Trotskyists will be surprised at the news that the ratepayers of that long-suffering borough have just been mulcted of a sum which even the councillors admit is at least £26,000 (the true figure is probably around £100,000), and which was laid out on an attempt to damage or destroy the independent local newspaper, the *Islington Gazette*, in revenge for its persistent criticism of the council's political lunacies, waste of ratepayers' money, and intolerance.

Only the most hardened of cynics, however, will readily believe that in this enterprise Islington Council was actively abetted by Mrs Thatcher's government, and indeed that the councillors could not by law have looted the citizens of Islington in pursuit of their murky purpose if it had not been for Government legislation which the Government was warned would lead to precisely this result. Yet thus it was.

The lunacies and extravagances of Islington Council have been countless: they include the "official" prohibition of Irish jokes, the flying of the Red Flag over the town hall and the proud display of a bust of Lenin, a grant for the purchase of gym-mats for lesbians, and another for the production of "non-sexist jigsaws for the under-fives," the attempt to force local firms seeking council business to institute closed shops, a decision to let squatters jump the housing queue and stay in the houses they had occupied, and an extra £5-a-week "leaf fall allowance" for council street sweepers "to compensate for the extra manual work of sweeping and disposing of leaves".

The campaign against the *Islington Gazette* began as soon as the capture of the council was achieved. The excuse for it was a dispute between the publishers and the National Union of Journalists; this had gone on for over a year, but had finally been settled by mutual agreement just before the town hall was captured. Despite the settle-

ment, one of the first actions taken by the new masters of Islington was the institution of a boycott of the paper; this was announced in a document circulated by Councillor Alan Clinton, headed, "The Gutting of the *Islington Gazette*", which acknowledged that the union dispute was over, but nevertheless declared that "the party must tighten the screws".

Labour councillors, and council staff, were forbidden to speak to the representatives of the *Islington Gazette* or communicate with it, all facilities apart from those the council were statutorily obliged to give were withdrawn from the paper, and all council advertising other than notices which by law had to appear in the *Gazette* was cancelled.

The *Gazette* called in the Local Government Ombudsman, and also appealed to the Press Council. Both condemned the Islington Councils in unqualified terms; the Ombudsman found that they had been guilty of maladministration, and the Press Council found that their action was "a serious and deplorable example" of disregard of their "responsibility to the public as a whole". (The Council, in an area of high unemployment, had even refused to place job advertisements in the *Gazette*.) The Council ignored both sets of findings, and continued with the editorial and advertising boycott; it ended the former in August 1983 ("We need to be able to reply to every attack on our tenants and those who benefit from our social services"), but the advertising boycott remains in force, though even Camden Council, ILEA and the GLC itself place advertisements, on strictly commercial considerations, in the *Gazette*.

The next move, logically enough, was for Islington Council to start its own, rival, paper; to ensure it had the greatest possible damaging effect on the *Gazette*, it was to be given away free, but since the ratepayers were to be forced to finance it, the question of making it pay could be ignored. Councillor Mrs Veness (perhaps the most extreme of all the extremists on the council) said with rare but engaging candour (in an

interview given to the *Socialist Worker*, journal of the SWP) "Labour Party propaganda is very weak... There's no counter-propaganda... In Islington... we're starting up our own alternative paper to the *Islington Gazette* as a co-operative".

Now for the figures. To buy premises for the *Islington News* £76,614 was provided, with a further £37,417 for refurbishment of the building; the co-operative (naturally composed of those with political views acceptable to the council) was also promised £17,000 to pay the first two years' rent. Next came £20,000 to buy printing equipment, a bank overdraft of £20,000 for working capital provided commercially for this obviously uncommercial venture because the council had guaranteed the bank against loss, a loan of £50,000 from the GLC's Enterprise Board, a further loan-guarantee of £4,000 and finally a total of £8,500 provided by the members of the co-operative themselves - the only sum anybody but the ratepayers stood to lose.

So obviously doomed was this venture that the Borough Employment Officer gave the council a formal warning to the effect that "there must be doubt about the viability of a project with such a high level of borrowing and a disproportionately low capital contribution from the principals"; nevertheless, the scheme went ahead, and Mrs Veness even claimed that there had been a "detailed feasibility study" that suggested that the co-operative would be a sound commercial venture.

When the paper began to appear, it was further subsidized by the council, which gave it up to £600 a week in advertising, despite the fact that practically nobody was reading it and the advertising was having no effect; the paper itself offered uncommercial rates to try to attract private-sector advertising.

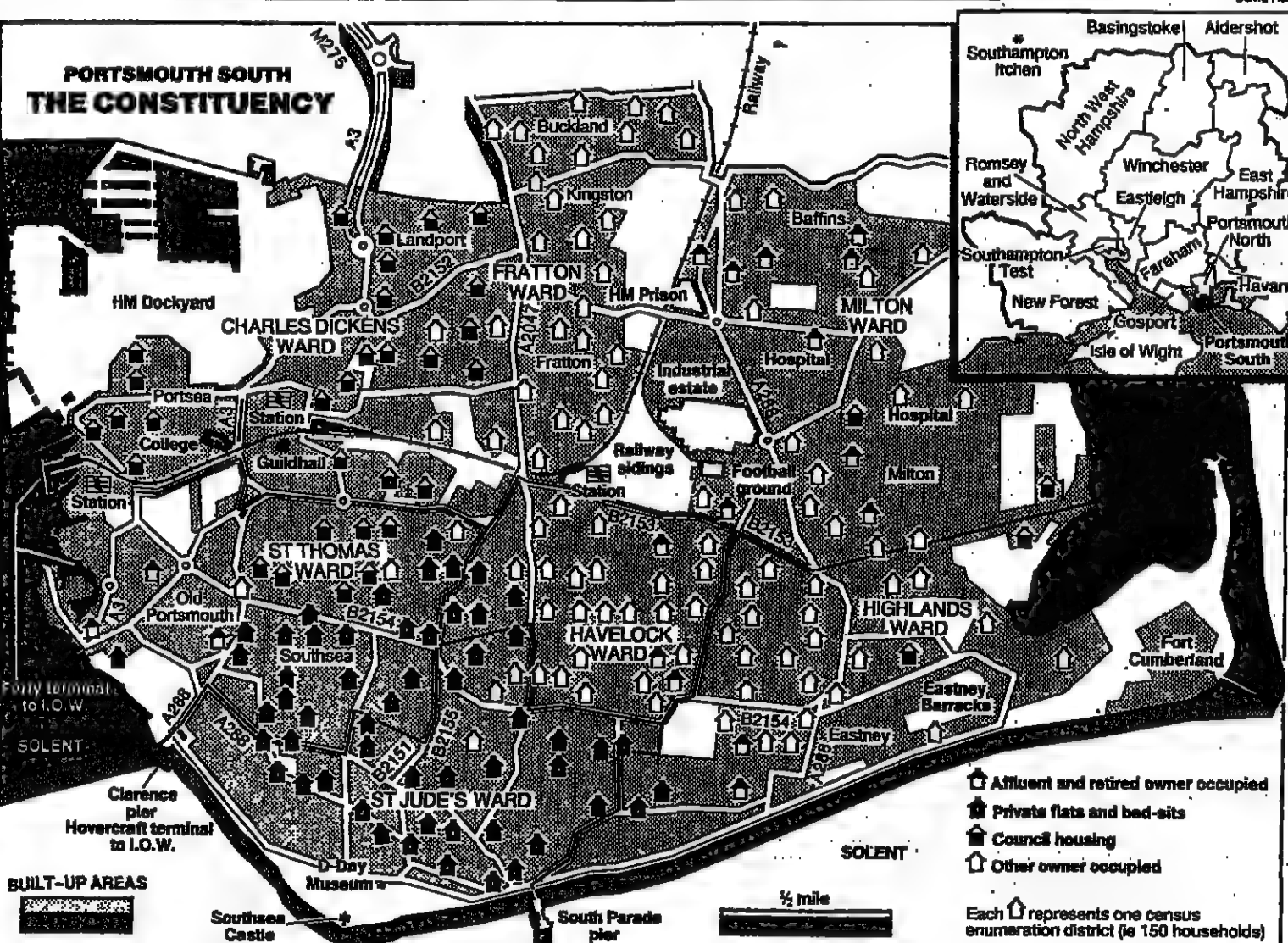
The *Islington News* lurched on for exactly 22 weekly issues, then collapsed into the inevitable bankruptcy. The sufferers are, of course, the ratepayers, who should take note

that the announcement of the paper's collapse included an ominous warning to the effect that the council would be willing to consider applications for "further co-operative initiatives".

One of the only three opposition members of Islington Council, Mr David Hyams (SDP) has said in discussing this affair that, "The present council leadership makes Roy Hattersley look a man of principle", as succinct a summary of a complex matter as I ever expect to read. But the most shameful aspect of the sordid business lies in the fact that the present government, though warned of what would happen, insisted on legislation that made it possible for the *Islington News* to come into existence. When the Local Government (Expenditure Powers) Bill, an innocuous measure certainly not intended to make possible such folly and waste, was going through Parliament, the Islington councillors were legally advised that until it was passed they would not be able to finance their paper in the way they wished, and the Government's attention was drawn to the consequences; a number of SDP peers put down an amendment which, while leaving the measure's intended effects untouched, would have blocked the drain down which the Islington ratepayers' money was subsequently poured. One of those inadequate but pliant junior ministers whom all governments find it useful to employ, Lord Bellwin (the David Waddington of the House of Lords), waved aside the warnings, whipped his majority and had the amendments defeated. The final irony of the story, though Islington ratepayers may need somebody to explain the joke to them, is that it was Lord Bellwin who, when he learned of the Islington councillors' vendetta against the *Gazette*, said that "action of this nature is contrary to the public interest and is to be deprecated... the public need for information about local government matters can only be met if there are good relations between local authorities and the press".

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

George Brock reports on the twin challenge to the Conservatives' long supremacy in Portsmouth South, where a parliamentary by-election is held on Thursday



## Could Pompey start a shift in the political wind?

During the 1979 general election, James Callaghan campaigned briefly in Portsmouth, the city of his birth. He addressed a small, respectful crowd with characteristic skill. His speech, delivered from a grassy mound on the edge of a council estate, included deft allusions to his roots and naval family background and a gentle reminder of the public investment which rebuilt much of Charles Dickens ward, razed by German bombers aiming at the nearby dockyard.

The estate, composed of grey two-storey maisonettes neither beautiful nor grim, today sports a striking number of red, white and blue Alliance posters in the run-up to the parliamentary by-election on Thursday. They are certainly not proof that the Alliance will end Conservative domination of the seat, but they are evidence of where the real fight lies.

The reporting of Thursday night's result may well be preoccupied by the exact size of the Conservative majority. But Portsmouth South is a constituency sufficiently normal for the south of England to make it a good indicator in the battle for the anti-Thatcher vote - the tussle between Labour and the Alliance to be best placed to profit from any future fall in Conservative popularity.

Portsmouth has never been a prosperous city but has no pockets of real poverty; unemployment is close to average and private and council houses alike are in fair condition. The long rundown of the naval dockyard at the western end, which was once a workforce of 8,000 will be down to under 3,000 by the end of the year - has been gradual enough for at least some of its employees to find work in the local service industries.

Electronics firms such as IBM, Marconi and Plessey all have plants to the north of the constituency and employ Portsmouth South voters. City and constituency are permeated

by the armed services. Besides the dockyard, there were once army and marine bases inside the constituency and many servicemen return to the area to retire or, before retirement, bring relatives to live nearby. The Ministry of Defence is a large indirect employer. Mark Payne, the Alliance's canvass manager, ran a business in Portsmouth a decade ago and reckoned then that 40 per cent of his customers and employees worked directly or indirectly for the yard.

The Southsea esplanade and the Victorian villas behind it are Tory heartland. Tall terraced houses in pastel colours form ranks of small, unpretentious hotels, some of which proclaim: "Guests wanted, no experience necessary." The remaining houses without hotel signboards usually turn out to have the multi-story doorbells of flat-dwellers.

Will any of these votes float and change allegiance? Not many. John Hudson, who runs the modest Worth Hotel, was considering the possibility. He retired 20 years ago from the Navy, in which he had been a catering officer, and now runs an establishment once patronized by Rudyard Kipling's mother. The great man sometimes came for tea.

"I don't think I will change. It would be to the SDP if it was to be anyone else, but I think I shall stick where I have always been. The Conservative government's doing the right thing. If I did change it would be because the SDP man is a local man. He's done a fairly good

job in the past, he's been good for the community and he's not out for his own ends."

"But then the economy being as it is you can't expect everyone to be gunwales under with work, can you? Until there's an upturn you can't have it a lot different. Or you can have it the other way and have a worthless pound."

Just under a quarter of Portsmouth South's voters are pensioners; it figures on the list of the 50 parliamentary seats with the highest pensioner populations. "I should think that they are mostly Conservatives here," said one hotelier after emphatically declaring he would not go near a polling station and glancing up and down the seafloor. "Not many communists."

Besides pensioners, Portsmouth South has two other populations above the average students and cyclists. No doubt the two groups overlap. Portsmouth Polytechnic is now one of the largest in the country, with about 7,000 students, half of whom live in the constituency. It is a transient population and a problem for canvassers. One party doorknocker tried a house of 12 flats and found that eight residents had moved in the previous year.

It seems improbable that Portsmouth South will see a two-party fight again in the near future. A non-Conservative can hope to win only by first undermining support for the competing non-Conservative. Although starting from a promising

background, it looks as if the Alliance attack on the Labour vote will merely erode, and not demolish.

Labour's share of the vote 20 years ago was 36.3 per cent. It peaked in 1966 at just short of 40 per cent and has been in remorseless decline ever since, interrupted only briefly by a small rise between the two elections of 1974. Last year it should have been boosted by the transfer of three Labour wards, Fratton, Milton and Charles Dickens, from Portsmouth North. It fell by 10 per cent, putting its candidate, then, and now, Mrs Sally Thomas, third behind Mike Hancock, the SDP's man on both occasions. Both are local councillors and making much play of the fact that the Conservative, Patrick Rock, is an imported outsider.

But in spite of the bustling community politics and processing of residents' "grumble sheets" at Alliance headquarters, hopes rest too narrowly on their candidate alone. There is little local Liberal activity and community politics have not gone very deep for very long. This weakness is reflected in patchy Alliance results in council elections in Portsmouth and elsewhere, and, writ larger, will be reflected in a small share of the Euro-election vote.

As elsewhere, the Alliance canvassers have found that the "softest" Labour votes are often to be found among the lowest-income council tenants, if they notice that a new party is paying attention to them. As a spokesman for these moveable voters, I could find no better than Mrs Winifred Mould of King Albert Street.

"I'm going to try the SPD," she said. "I haven't voted for five elections and I voted Labour before that. Mr Hancock, he helped me with my gas bill - could you believe a gas bill of £500 over two years? One good turn deserves another, I say. I've got a slot meter now."

Ferdinand Mount

## Keeping the City off limits to fraud

Somewhere lurking in the womb of time and probably lurking in the City of London, there sits The Man Who Will Rock The Government. He will be called something like Hermann Heimweh or Guido Ossobuco; he will probably look foreign too; at any rate swarthy enough to send a shiver down English spines. Heimweh/Ossobuco will be described as a financier or commodity speculator. And he will have discovered an ingenious method of syphoning millions out of his multifarious businesses without attracting the attention of the Inland Revenue.

And after we have all gawped at pictures of his mansion and his yacht, the politicians will stare at this the unacceptable face of Thatcher's Britain, a devil-take-the-hindmost society based on callous greed and cynical rapacity."

There is, in short, nothing to unsettle a Conservative government, two or three years after an election, like a fruity financial scandal. It crystallizes discontent, offers an outlet for moral outrage and fills the air with the smell of decay. In previous crises, all this has been intensified by a general uneasy feeling that the British authorities are slow and listless in the prosecution of fraud. We do not, most people think, handle these matters as well as they do in the United States, where crooked tycoons are caught and sent to jail. And most people are right.

The shake-up in the City is bound to increase the anxieties. Pulling down the old barriers between banker, broker and jobber may be the only way for London to keep its place as an international centre. But the absence of rules also appeals to Ossobuco and Heimweh who love to deal out of hours, off the floor and in the unregulated dark.

There is no need to romanticize the City as it is. Stockbrokers, though *preux chevaliers* almost to a man, have been known to deal on their own account in a manner which left widows and orphans rather at the back of the queue. But the old barriers have provided a continuous, transparent market. You could see who was selling what, to whom, at what price and on whose behalf. And the club has the virtues of the discipline of the officers mess, even if it also has the defect of not caring very much about the outside world.

There is a growing fear among politicians and businessmen alike that some of these virtues may be lost. From the Government's point of view, such a loss would blacken not only its own name but the name of competition and free enterprise.

Mr Norman Tebbit shares these anxieties. The first and simplest thing to do would be for him to set up at the Department of Trade and Industry a super fraud unit, stuffed

with highly qualified lawyers and policemen. This idea runs into the usual Whishall territorial squabble: the Attorney General jealously guards his responsibility for the lawyers, the Home Secretary ditto for the policemen. But sooner or later, one fancies, we shall have to have a squad of DTI tough eggs, sharing, one hopes, the best characteristics of their master: a quick brain, a suspicious nature and a modicum of low cunning.

But how is Mr Tebbit to protect the investor and the pensioner, not against outright fraud, but against subtler forms of maltreatment? The fashion now is to talk of self-regulating agencies (SRAs) as the answer.

But it will be asked, what are the Stock Exchange Council and Council of Lloyds SRAs? After all the terrible might end up with something not wholly unlike what we already have. Indeed, there is already talk of the traditional distinction between brokers and jobbers reappearing at least for the second-line stocks which are less frequently traded.

It is vital at least that the new arrangements should include the public registering of bargains. And whatever SRAs do turn up, they must include a sizeable wedge of outside members, to see fair play for savers, customers and policy-holders. Transparency is all.

Do we need a super-SRA on top of all the others to ensure that, say, the Stock Exchange rules don't conflict with the commodity brokers' rules? Some of the bodies being coordinated are not enthusiastic. Yet demarcation disputes there are bound to be, and the City will find it hard to do without some kind of TUC to sort out differences between its member unions, even if, like the TUC, it has little or no power.

Elegant economy of effort is surely the best. There should be as few SRAs as possible, no more than six (which means less a jury can understand it is harder still; yet we are rightly reluctant to depart from the jury principle in cases where the defendant may be deprived of his liberty for a good long stretch. Would a panel of judges sitting with lay assessors be acceptable? The loss of a jury might be a price worth paying for convincing the public that fraud does not pay.

Anne Sofer

## How Europe could help London

When I visited Halesowen College - which is a tertiary college, and the newest example of the happy institutional marriage of the sixth form and college of further education - I came across a roomful of young-to-middle aged men, all sturdily built and brawny, slicing cucumber with precision and arranging salad delicately on little plates. They looked more like steelworkers than catering students, which is not surprising because they were.

Here were redundant steelworkers undertaking a catering course on full salaries before they took their redundancy money and set up their own restaurants. All it was extra training. All it was extra training. All it was extra training. All it was extra training.

This is an institution which seems to exploit the European connexion to the full. The catering department is developing a flourishing exchange system of staff and students with a college in Blois and is even laying down a selection of its "own label" Loire wines for the training restaurant. It is good to meet such *joie de vivre* on the edge of the economically depressed Black Country and in a local authority (Dudley) notorious for its meanness.

The college, operating largely from Portcabin on the building site which will eventually be its campus, improvising widely to provide a full sport and recreation programme with no facilities and hardly any budget, shows all the entrepreneurial vigour that new institutions are sometimes blessed with. Go-getting for Euro-cash is one aspect of that.

Returning on the train from the Midlands I brooded on how London and its institutions could emulate the same spirit to be practical, how we could get more out of the EEC. London tends to feel sore about Europe; its current political leadership fosters a mood of "there's nothing in it for us". Yet the possibilities of the European Social Fund have never been properly exploited. The Alliance candidate in the Euro-constituency of London Central, Ernest Wistrich, was astonished to find, when he made inquiries, that the only two projects funded in this large patch were two he had indirectly initiated 10 years ago when he was chairman of the Camden Committee for Community Relations.

Where London does indeed lose out, however, is the European Regional Fund. Greater London, considered a single region, is the most prosperous in the UK; it is even well above the EEC average. But the inner city boroughs within it are the poorest in Britain and must

therefore rank very low indeed in European terms.

I have now grown used to the looks of hostile scepticism with which this argument is greeted in the North and Midlands ("What deprivation in the South-east? You fat cats down there don't know what the word means!"). So I have taken to carrying around with me an interesting document from the Department of the Environment which lists the top 10 local authorities in the country on four different criteria of deprivation. Of the 40 names, only four are not London boroughs. Hackney is number one on every list. Six other boroughs - Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, Hammersmith, Islington, Haringey and Newham - are on every list, and a seventh - Wandsworth - is on three out of four. Inner London is desperately in need of investment, infrastructure renewal, retraining schemes. There should be a major campaign to establish our eligibility for European regional funding.

This is why there is a connexion between the great debate on the paving Bill which is taking place in the House of Lords today and the Euro elections on Thursday. The paving Bill is the highly undemocratic first step in depriving London of the fact that its voice is at present less than when it was arguing our case in Europe is regrettable: there is something contemptibly inconsistent in the spectacle of Labour members of the GLC advocating withdrawal from the Common Market and then at the same time whining, as they do, that no EEC institution has so far been allocated to London. However, it would be reasonable to hope that a future GLC would be more positive.

Other major European cities employ full-time "ambassadors" in Brussels, making sure that no possibility of new investment or project funding goes unnoticed and untapped. There would be an embarrassment for either a Labour or a Conservative London authority in establishing such a position for different reasons: for Labour because of their deep reservations about the whole enterprise, and for the Conservatives because they would be reluctant to stump up the matching grant which many of the programmes require. Maybe that is why this idea has never been pursued. But it is now more necessary than ever, and if the Government succeeds in abolishing the GLC, the responsibility will devolve entirely on London's MEPs. The Lords' vote today, and Londoners' votes on Thursday, do matter.

The author is the SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## BUZZ WORDS AT THE SUMMIT

Summits should not be judged either by the expectations reposed in them by non-members, or by the claims made for their success by participants. There is a tendency to think that summitry is a good thing, which, if it did not exist, would have to be invented. There is a certain woolly internationalism about this attitude which is dangerous. It invests summits with some unquestioned and inherent authority which they do not have. It attributes institutional qualities to summits with the suggestion of secretariats, action programmes and some self-perpetuating bureaucracy which thankfully they do not have either. The idea of a collective economic management of the capitalist world leading to some synchronised stimuli in the industrial economies was appropriately described by Sir Geoffrey Howe as "an intellectual trap". It is a trap which everybody in the euphoria of communiques and banquets seems to want to fall into.

The annual summit of seven leading industrial nations, just concluded in London, has no executive machinery to support its deliberations. It is not supposed to be an executive body. It should provide opportunities for the leaders of the important industrial nations to compare notes with each other so that their pursuit of their own domestic economic policies can, with advantage, be maximised by avoiding misunderstandings or cross-purposes with the leaders of similarly placed nations.

So the summit each year should be more about general principles of economic activity, whose application in the industrialised world provides the key to the success of the industrial

economy, but whose relevance to the future of every industrialised economy is constantly being questioned by collectivists in Europe, the Third World or the communist block. Their political interest is obviously something different, but we should not judge the London summit by their yardsticks.

However the first disappointment from the London summit is that, much more than its predecessors, it has strayed from a simple assertion of the principles of political economy on which growth, freedom and democracy have been proved to rely, in sad contrast to the hideous counter-examples provided by collectivist economies. There should really be no room in the summit deliberations for snippets about the Gulf war, or any other of that diplomatic pabulum, which seems to corrupt communiques and those officials who draft them.

The second disappointment is that the leaders of the West have to waste their time arguing about the nature of democratic values. Surely their devotion to the principles of liberal democracy of which the free market economy is a necessary but not sufficient condition, should by now be axiomatic, even for previously professing socialists like Mitterrand.

It is true that the summiters have repeated their general belief that the conquest of inflation is an important precondition of stable economic circumstances in which growth can occur, with a reduction of interest rates and budget deficits. They have also gone a small way - very small - to redress the rhetorical balance in the arguments about international debt. It seems now to be at least half respectable to suggest that debtors have an

obligation to show, in their domestic and economic policies, that they have to earn the co-operation of their creditors by demonstrating that they are worth immediate relief and lending to again in future.

The summit statement on debt is only a statement however. It is full of buzz words, such as debt-crisis, rescheduling and the like. It remains to be seen who will police the relief and re-scheduling operations, since the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, though often convenient scapegoats in the Third World, cannot themselves be excused from having helped to create this debtor's priesthood in the first place.

There is talk of inducing debtors to invite more direct investment. Why have they not done so already, when we hear so often that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have insisted on such conditions before consenting to issue loans? Moreover there is still no evidence that debtor nations are being required to subscribe to the normal disciplines of any holder of a mortgage or private borrower from a bank to exchange assets for lending when a loan cannot be serviced. Yet all the big Latin American debtors could relieve their loan burdens at a stroke by privatising their swollen public sector assets to meet some of the burden of a debt which they claim to be unserviceable.

The summiters have often said that the facts too often suggest something different. It will take more than a few buzz words in the communiqué to lift the restraints on trade which are often as inhibiting and inexcusable in the industrial countries as they are among the debtors.

## IMPROVING THE PAVING BILL

A century ago a Conservative peer bearing one of the most illustrious names in that party's history proposed from the official benches a bill to rectify what his local government spokesman in the Commons had called the anomaly "that whereas every other borough in the country possesses a body directly representing the ratepayers, no such body exists in London". Lord Salisbury's creation was far from perfect. Few of the years since 1888 have been free of argument not just about the ramifications of a London-wide vote but the boundary, indeed the very existence, of the county of London; they form a context of controversy in which it is right to place the present government's plans a context conveniently ignored by those who claim the government's consideration of London government is somehow extraordinary or illegitimate. That the Greater London Council is an unsatisfactory instrument of public administration has been admitted on all sides when it suited Parliament over the nation a long and full debate when the substance of the "streamlining" plan is put on view later this year.

In the meantime, though its procedure is clumsily inverted, the government ought to have its "paving" bill in order to secure sufficient information (from the GLC and the metropolitan counties) to elaborate its case, and to lay down a timetable with the proviso (which the House of Lords in committee

should strongly press) that the count-down to abolition should not start until after Parliament has quite clearly expressed its assent to the substance of the proposal.

Today, when the bill comes before the upper house for second reading, the Lords should be attracted not by some grand repudiation of the government but rather by the expression of heavy scepticism. It may have before it an amendment to the paving bill that will indicate an intention thoroughly to review the clauses of this bill in committee. Such a rider would be an earnest of the Lords' resolve to do what - more and more it seems, since those 1970s wrangles over the existence of a second chamber - they do well: the sifting and appraising of data and argument and, occasionally, the excision of offensive clauses which are not central to the government's purpose.

Some peers may well feel uncomfortable in contemplating any action that might seem to support Mr Livingstone's campaign. Of course there is an irony in apparently taking the side of a socialist politician who is a creature of tiny party caucuses and procedural sleights-of-hand. Of course issues surrounding the reformation of metropolitan government have been opportunistically seized as a focus for opposition by those antagonistic to the national government's wider purposes. But the very fact of cogent parliamentary debate exposes Mr Livingstone's and

the left's love affair with extra political action and for that reason demands a sincere response from ministers.

The concession that must be made is over the so-called interim arrangements for administering the metropolitan counties and the GLC in 1985-86. The local government franchise is, it has to be said, a debased system of election, marred by a prevalent apathy and a disconnection between fiscal incidence and ballot box preference. But that is no reason for the contempt of local electoral choice contained in the paving bill's provision for replacing the set of councillors elected to the GLC and the counties with an unwilling gang of nominees from organizations with a different electorate and separate purposes.

The point applies not only in the GLC where the procedure would result in replacing Labour administration with Tory. It is just as wrong in the metropolitan areas where the resulting interim body would be Labour in composition: City of Manchester councillors were not elected to order, even briefly, the affairs of an entity whose writ runs in Oldham and Stockport. For the government to translate councillors even as a stop gap from one tier to another is to weaken the main plank of its reform package, the concentration of big city government upon a single tier. In the unsatisfactory circumstances of hand-over from one tier to another in 1985-86 it would be far better to extend the terms of existing elected members.

## BLIND JUSTICE, NIGERIAN STYLE

The military regime that seized power in Nigeria on December 31 has begun a series of trials before military tribunals of former politicians accused of misusing their offices in various ways. It is right and necessary that corruption be punished, but some of the procedures now adopted arouse misgivings; it is equally essential that justice be seen to be done, and this is not happening in Nigeria.

The decree setting up the so-called Recovery of Property Tribunals which are sitting in Lagos and four other cities has some objectionable features. There is no appeal. The minimum sentence is 21 years in prison (the maximum is life imprisonment). Although a judge will sit with senior officers on each tribunal, his task is only to advise on points of law. In some matters the onus of proof is moved onto the accused: if he has enriched himself it will be assumed to have been corruptly done unless he can prove otherwise. The Nigerian Bar Association protested against all these points and decided to boycott the tribunals.

Even more serious than the decree's failings is the decision to

hold the trials in secret: the press is admitted only to hear the judgment read out. The military authorities have tried to justify this by saying that the press would distort or give the wrong emphasis to evidence if the trials were open. The real reason, according to Nigerian observers, is that some accused have threatened to air counter-allegations of corruption against military men, including the present rulers.

The first trial under this decree resulted in the former Governor of Ogun state, Chief Bisi Onabanjo, being sentenced to 22 years' imprisonment. He was found to have obtained for his party, the Unity Party of Nigeria, a "kickback" of about £2.6m from a building firm awarded a £26m contract. There was no suggestion of personal enrichment, and 22 years seems harsh.

Two other trials, held before military tribunals set up under different decrees, also cause concern. The Exchange Control (Anti-Sabotage) Tribunal has sentenced another former governor, Samuel Mbakwe, of Imo state, to 10 years' imprisonment. He is said to have illegally

changed naira into dollars in order to support his daughter at school in the United States. Again ten years seems excessive for doing something that was done by every Nigerian who could afford to.

Secondly, the Public Officers (Protection Against False Accusation) Tribunal is trying two journalists from the responsible Lagos newspaper, the *Guardian*, for allegedly publishing false information about plans to appoint ambassadors. The verdict is likely to be announced today or tomorrow. But the decree, which allows for imprisonment of journalists who get things wrong and the possible closing down of their newspapers, is most alarming to libertarians.

The Nigerian military government has more than 500 former politicians in detention. Trials of various sorts will go on for a long time. The public is undoubtedly keen to see people who enriched themselves improperly punished. But the cost to the regime of mismanaged trials, both internally and internationally, could be high.

## United opposition to paving Bill

From the Leader of the Greater Manchester Metropolitan Council and others

Sir, Philip Webster is undoubtedly correct (June 7) in saying that there is far more opposition, especially among Conservatives, to the principle of the so-called "paving" Bill, because it cancels elections.

The Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill which enters the House of Lords on June 11 abolishes elections to the metropolitan county councils and replaces them by appointed members and in the GLC transfers political control from Labour to Conservative without the electorate having a right to vote. These measures are constitutionally unprecedented and represent a serious attack on local democracy.

The Government's White Paper on its proposals brought massive criticism and opposition from large numbers of respected bodies and organizations representing industry, commerce and the professions. The Government is still smarting from the revolt against its proposals by Conservative MPs during the debate on the "paving" Bill in the House of Commons.

The feeling among these Conservative MPs was best expressed by the Rt Hon Edward Heath when during the debate he said of the Bill, "It immediately lays the Conservative party open to the charge of the greatest gerrymandering in the last 150 years of British history".

It is no wonder that Labour and Alliance peers have agreed to vote together to condemn this Bill in the House of Lords. It is perhaps ironic however, that the future of the 1985 elections should rest with hereditary peers.

Yours faithfully,  
J. B. CLARKE (Greater Manchester),  
ROY THWAITES (South Yorkshire),  
K. MORGAN (West Midlands),  
G. COOMBS (Merseyside),  
M. CAMPBELL (Tyne and Wear),  
JOHN GUNNELL (West Yorkshire),  
As from County Hall, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, June 7.

## Teachers' pay claim

From the Headmaster of Southgate School

Sir, John Vincent (feature, June 6) seems to believe that for teachers "to walk out on their pupils to win greater public respect" is a contradiction in terms and worthy therefore of his sarcasm.

Yet, interestingly enough, Professor Vincent's quaintly worded paradox is quite true. By walking out of school on strike, and by excluding children from school when their lessons cannot be covered for absent colleagues, and by refusing to attend school parents' meetings held out of normal school hours, and by declining to organise clubs and teams after school and at the weekends, teachers have forced the public, perhaps for the first time, to realise just how much our national education system has come to depend on a truly massive injection of the teachers' own unpaid time in order to function.

And I, for one, am beginning to like the regime. There may be more work to do resulting from the teachers' industrial action, but it is all in school hours, and there may be thousands of teachers, and head teachers too, no doubt, who will, like me, be very loath to return to the old pattern... unless we are very well paid indeed for our time. We like our new-found freedom to have our evenings to ourselves.

After 31 years in the teaching profession, 10 of those as a head, I prefer to believe that I have come to my senses at last. Yours faithfully,  
PETER TARGETT, Headmaster, Southgate School, Sussex Way, Cockfosters, Hertfordshire.

## Rooted in the past

From Mr Hugh Peskett

Sir, Your cartoonist today (June 5) should not be too certain that the Rev Jesse Jackson has no Irish ancestry, since Alex Haley (the author of *Roots*) claimed ancestors named Jackson from County Monaghan. Yours faithfully,  
HUGH PESKETT, Church Director, Bar's Peering, 1 Hay Hill, W1, June 5.

## National Art Library

From Mr Alastair Laing and others

Sir, As many will now be aware, the National Art Library in the Victoria and Albert Museum is again closed for an indefinite period, which some of those working there have intimated may last for as long as a year.

This closure is disastrous for all those engaged in serious study of, or research into, the history of art, design, fashion and theatre. Those affected comprise not only scholars, students, teachers and audiences, but also all the ordinary members of the public who have always been able to come and look up what they need without prior appointment or accreditation.

Much of the information is not obtainable anywhere else, not least because the British Library has long devolved to the National Art Library the onus of acquiring whole classes of material relating to the arts.

The present closure is all the

## Seeking solution to world debt crisis

From Mr C. G. R. Leach

Sir, The renewal, not of the world debt crisis, which has been with us little changed for several years, but of its recognition, makes it timely to point out that there would be no financial difficulty whatsoever in solving it.

For example, if the IMF were to offer \$125 billion 15-year 3½ per cent index-linked bonds to banks in exchange for selected LDC (less developed countries) debt, the two indispensable aims of long term funding and rate-capping could be achieved immediately.

The LDC debt would be taken from the banks at a discount, thereby giving rise to some losses (a necessary outcome for those who object to taxpayers bailing out management or shareholders) but the losses would be (a) controlled, (b) pro rata to the mistakes made and (c) voluntary (since banks would not be obliged to accept the exchange offer).

Confidence in the banking system would be promptly revived and liquidity restored. The IMF would reduce its own loss of money in the terms of money supply (which settlements with the LDCs are, and only as, long term readjustment programmes were agreed and maintained).

Any good banker could suggest variants to such a scheme; for example, the vehicle could be different, the interest rate could be fixed and provision for additional funding could be made. But the essential point is that this method of approach solves all the outstanding problems without creating any new ones.

The reason why nothing of the sort is being done is that there is insufficient collective political will to do it, political will being generally the product of response to events, not of forethought. A few further cracks in the system (say, a couple of runs on prime banks and a couple of sovereign refusals to renegotiate on commercial terms) would, of course, cause enough panic to change the climate overnight - indeed it would be no surprise if the central bankers already have just such a contingency plan in their desk drawers.

## Nigerian trials

From Mr S. T. Fahm

Sir, You carried a report in your issue of May 25 on the action of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria in reversing a ruling of the High Court of Lagos state in respect of three detainees who were previous governors of various states in the country.

As most of your readers are aware, it has proved impossible for almost all the 540 detainees in Nigeria to arrange legal representation before tribunals already set up to try them for offences which are, in some cases, unknown to law.

In addition, the military government has made it impossible for lawyers to take proper instructions from some of the detainees, and the various trials which have now been arranged to take place in secret will make a mockery of the legal process in the country and will further divide a society which is crying out for unity to tackle its difficult and massive economic problems.

## Prince and architects

From Mr Dennis Sexton

Sir, I remember 20 years ago when compassion surfaced in the polytechnics and teachers of architecture, advised by sociologists, could be heard saying things like "we teach them to be concerned about people first and only then about abstract matters".

Previously, concern for people had been a matter of common courtesy and anthropometrics. The tower-block estates of the planned society began to rise.

In this part of London now, streets of Victorian housing are being spoiled by individuals apparently free to cover their 15 feet of a

terrace with precast stonework or rendering and to introduce unsuitable doors and windows. As far as I know these are "ordinary" people whose views are worth having.

The fact is that the developments we all hate were approved by committees of laymen and the grace we all hanker after came by decree. And as regards London's skyline, eighteenth-century prints show the City churches rising high above the houses and business premises of the time and they suggest to me that the ruinous skyline was a Victorian achievement.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

us to be "in victory magnanimous". What other than good could conceivably have come from associating our former Russian allies with our celebrations?

Whether we like it or them or not, their engagement of the enemy in vast numbers and at enormous sacrifice in the East was an element of incalculable value in our victory in the West. And could we not have had the vision and compassion to allow our former adversaries a share in our grief for the fallen, for they too lost many sons, husbands and brothers doing their duty?

Yours faithfully,  
G. S. SNELL,  
52 Selhurst Road, SE25,  
June 7.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

Yours truly,  
DENNIS SEXTON,  
213 Grove Road, EC3,  
June 1.

## Designing courses for horses

From the Vice-Chancellor of The City University

Sir, There is an increasing amount of evidence that the needs of industry and commerce graduate entrants are not being met in terms of numbers and specialisms. Your report (May 25) of industry recruiting abroad is an extreme example.

At a time when the University Grants Committee and the Department of Education and Science are trying to design the higher education system for the next ten years, it is essential that those responsible should focus on the demand for graduates to meet the needs of the professions, industry and commerce over that period, rather than being mesmerised by the birth rate and the eighteen-year-old cohort.

At the very least, inputs to the debate must be sought from the employment sectors mentioned above and from other Government departments, e.g. Health and Social Security and Trade and Industry.

Yours sincerely,  
RAOUL FRANKLIN, Vice-Chancellor,  
The City University,  
Northampton Square, EC1,  
June 4.

## Air on Everest

From Lord Hunt

Sir I cannot refrain from joining in the philosophical exchanges in your columns arising from Dr Charles Warren's reservations (May 19) about pushing ever higher the risks attending mountaineering.

In my submission, the "legacy of personal achievement" bequeathed (Mr Holdsworth, May 28) by Peter Boardman and Joe Tasker, who died on Everest in 1981, consisted not, as Mr Edward Smyth would have it (June 6) in deaths; but in their astonishing record of success and gallant difficulty at high altitude.

I suggest that the philosophy which provides the basis for most mountaineers, as well as an inspiration for very many other people, is not conditioned by the margin of safety referred to by Mr Holdsworth in a quotation from the late Frank Smythe: nor do I believe that Frank, whom I knew well, intended to lay the emphasis on "safety".

For most of us, the compelling motive of climbing is the exercise of sound judgement in applying our experience and skill to the dangers presented by a chosen route on a mountain. Joe and Peter would not have been the source of inspiration to countless climbers which they undoubtedly remain but for their ability and determination to match skill with risk as closely as they dared.

The acceptance of justifiable risks, rather than the putting of safety first, is surely a proper basis for a more general philosophy of life.

To my friend Charles Warren I would say that, for the young, "enough is never enough".

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HUNT,  
House of Lords,  
June 6.

## Community radio

From the Managing Director, Radio, BBC

Sir, For your Arts Correspondent to suggest (report, May 31) that the BBC is "implacably" against community radio is simply to misrepresent what I said at a public meeting of "The Voice of the Listener". Nor, as he reported, is there any great difference of opinion on the matter between the BBC and IBA, still less a "clash".

This is what I actually said: It must make sense to provide comprehensive coverage for popular, existing services before allocating precious wavelengths to a plethora of new outlets, however tempting they may be. Thus, you will not be surprised that the BBC is concerned about the Government's apparent inability to deal with the radio pirates.

We share the IBA's concern that pirate stations operating without regulation interfere (in our case) with the licence payers' listening and, in many instances, trespass upon others' copyright.

However, as I pointed out, legitimate community radio would face real problems in finding wavelengths in VHF Band II to accommodate a whole new tier of broadcasting. The BBC would certainly resist any plan to intersperse low power stations amongst the network and regional radio allocations.

The simple reason is that the listener would be the loser if the pattern of wavelengths were to be any more confused. To allocate say the top part of the spectrum presently earmarked to fill gaps in out network coverage might provide a clean solution, but it might also mean that we could never get VHF stereo signals for the main national networks to every corner of the land, to those three and a half million citizens still deprived.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD FRANCIS,  
Managing Director, Radio,  
BBC,  
Broadcasting House, W1,  
June 1.

## When the living is easy

From Mrs Joy Layton

Sir, I have always been unhappy about the loss of Whit Sunday as a public holiday and its replacement by the fixed Spring bank holiday. Memories of that damp, depressing break come to me on this golden Whit weekend.

Should we not return to the religious festival, thus ensuring the same number of weeks between the two bank holidays, and trust the Deity to send us good weather?

Yours truly,  
JOY LAYTON,  
18 Grove Terrace,  
Highgate Road, NW5,  
June 10.

Yours truly,  
JOY LAYTON,  
18 Grove Terrace,  
Highgate Road, NW5,  
June 10.







THE TIMES  
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Good news on debt, bad news on trade

Actions, as they say, speak louder than words. On her way to the Guildhall to read out the economic declaration agreed with President Reagan and five other heads of government at the end of the London summit, Mrs Thatcher did a bit of editing. She was, she explained to sympathetic journalists afterwards, merely trying to save us listening time. And it is fair to report that not one of the assembled heads of government (whose delegations had spent hours arguing over the precise wording of this communiqué) turned a hair.

So it was a trivial incident, but one which illustrates an important lesson from the London summit. There were too many distractions from its central purpose, which is supposed to be economic. To keep the press occupied, if not happy, the official "sheep" tossed out special declarations like food parcels: on democracy, international terrorism, East-West and the Iran-Iraq war, each with texts to be redrafted and argued over. By Saturday afternoon, Mrs Thatcher was not the only person to find it hard to get through a further 12 pages of compromise verbiage.

Even the most devoted supporters of annual summits cannot suppose it is sensible for world leaders to be presented with a menu of issues that includes the Gulf War, the American budget deficit, international terrorism, a new trade round, democratic values, Latin American debt, acid rain, oil-sharing, development aid, East-West arms talks and an internationally-managed space station. The economic canvas is already impossibly broad for a two-day session without attempting to repaint the whole edifice of western politics at the same time.

The trouble is not so much that every discussion has to stop at the point of platitudes, without ever progressing to the level of deeper understanding. Summits are supposed to generate. Platitudes are often comforting and even useful. But some issues need and deserve more: the precious, rare commodity of impetus that can only be given by such a group of world leaders, and which these all-purpose summits now spread too thin.

Take the three critical economic issues that should have been the core of this summit. One - the level of interest rates - was constrained by President Reagan's election campaign. This made it hard to have a sensible discussion over the American federal budget deficit, though Mr Lawson seems to have done his not inconsiderable best to place a few punches. He also seems to have been reassured that the American Administration will follow its "downpayment" with further budget cuts, and therefore believe that the prospect for interest rates is better.

So take the second issue, international debt. Heads of government are not, of course, the right people to reach conclusions on the forms of debt rescheduling, but they are the right people to capitalize on the work of others, and proclaim conclusions that will steady financial markets and help persuade other sovereign governments of the rewards of financial adjustment.

And that, up to a point, is what the summiters aimed to do. First, they set the governmental seal of approval on the efforts of their commercial and central bankers to move towards "multi-year" rescheduling for those countries which agree, and stick to, programmes of adjustment with the International Monetary Fund.

This is intended as a reward for the Mexicans of this world, and a reminder to Argentina, which is still trying to

pretend it can win the support of the IMF without actually agreeing to its economic conditions. Secondly - and most significantly - governments are prepared to allow their loans (for example, through the Paris Club) to be swept up into the process of multi-year rescheduling. Thirdly, they are determined to find ways of increasing the flows of direct investment capital into developing countries, which means new techniques by the international financial institutions and the borrowing countries.

None of these ideas is new, but brought together and affirmed by the summiters they could amount to a new code of international financial management. Mrs Thatcher deserves credit for setting out the framework in her opening address. But too many questions have been left unanswered. It is not at all clear how the critical decision as to which governments will qualify for "favourable" multi-year treatment will be taken. Nor is it clear whether a package which reschedules more than one year's debt at a time is all that is meant by favourable treatment.

Of course much of this vagueness was deliberate, and for some very good reasons. The summiters wish to go on emphasizing the "case-by-case" approach. The last thing these governments wished to do was offer a standard package which every borrowing country would then demand as of right.

For much the same reason, governments do not like nasty questions about responsibility for rescheduling decisions, which is why they are all suddenly great supporters of the IMF. And this, in turn, is why several important decisions on international monetary reform have been passed on by the summiters to wider gatherings: the "Group of 10" industrial nations, and the Interim Committee of the IMF, which has industrial and developing country governments on its board.

It is still not quite clear there is enough basic understanding and agreement among the summit seven to bring the several strands of this argument to a wider conclusion. But what the summiters achieved on this issue brought even President Mitterrand, the most alarmist of all the heads of government, to say that the bare minimum had been approved.

Through the G10 meeting or the IMF, the Rensch may finally get something which matches up to their demand for an international monetary conference. Where the summiters really lost way was in their consideration of the third central economic issue - and the one which has been at the heart of summit discussions since 1975.

The summit governments reached the weakest possible agreement on the timetable for a new round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Decisions should be taken not now, they agreed, nor even next year, but "at an early date". There is, of course, a perfectly good case for believing that pressure for a new GATT round is misdirected: that there are worse protectionist dangers than the existing pattern of industrial tariffs.

The trouble is that the two leading summit governments had both placed their weight behind the push for a new GATT round, and then meekly accepted defeat without agreeing to any significant alternative. Even superhuman statesmen have only so much puff, and by the time it came to trade, the summiters seemed to have run right out of steam.

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

# Only 25% of N Sea spending 'going to British companies'

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

A new oil industry pressure group is claiming that British companies are effectively winning only 25 per cent of North Sea business, challenging Government statements that that share is more than 70 per cent.

The organization, the British Indigenous Technology Group (Brit), led by a former energy minister, Dr Dickson Mabon, is to discuss the issue next month with the Department of Energy.

The meeting is likely to involve the present Energy Minister, Mr Alec Buchanan-Smith, Dr Mabon, the former Labour MP for Greenock and now chairman of RGC Offshore, the oil platform builder.

Brit has a membership of 46 companies involved in North Sea, all of which are at least 50 per cent United Kingdom-owned.

Brit argues in a report to the Department of Energy that many major contracts in the

British sector are going to companies which are British subsidiaries of foreign groups. Profits and technology learned from North Sea exploration are thus going abroad.

Brit's main target will be the major British consortia whose home operations have dominated the industry for 10 years.

Other objectives are to keep a

higher proportion of the value of offshore work in Britain, strengthen the potential for offshore technology exports and gain access to the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, where a virtual closed shop is operated by the Norwegian Government.

But there are fears that Brit could end up in conflict with the Government's own Offshore Supplies Office, which has already steered British companies towards valuable export orders.

Mr Buchanan-Smith is also already using the "carrot and stick" approach for North Sea investment by indicating that only oil companies willing to risk exploring the frontier deep water areas north and west of the Shetlands will be offered licences in existing oil-producing areas.

He is also firmly pursuing a buy-British policy. Oil companies which have placed orders abroad which he feels could have gone to British yards have been surprised by the strength of his opposition to their policies.

The oil industry last year spent £2.61 billion, about 27 per cent of Britain's total industrial investment. Department of Energy statistics show that 72 per cent of this figure - £1.88 billion - was spent in Britain.

## Soviet gas option urged

Gas imports from the Soviet Union need to be seriously considered as an option for meeting Britain's future gas needs, says a report published jointly today by Chatham House and the Policy Studies Institute.

The report, commissioned by the two independent think-tanks, acknowledges that Soviet gas is not regarded as a politically acceptable option - even though it is probably the cheapest large-scale source of new supplies available.

It says "Neither the Department of Energy nor British Gas can bring themselves to mention the USSR by name in official publications".

\* Gas's Contribution to United Kingdom Self-sufficiency, British Institutes Joint Energy Policy Programme. Heinemann, £4.50.

## Sell-off timing at risk from decision delays

By Michael Prest

The Government's timetable for selling assets to the public sector could slip badly if senior ministers do not quickly decide the terms of British Telecom's licence and how to raise finance for Immos, the microchip maker.

Plans for selling Sealink, the British Rail ferry subsidiary, will almost certainly be put back because financial information essential to potential buyers is not yet available.

A British Telecom has still not settled its dispute with Mercury Communications, the rival set up with Government encouragement, over the terms on which Mercury may use the BT network. The licence would have been published last month.

The two critical issues holding up the BT licence are how much Mercury will pay for using BT lines, which partly depends on how much business Mercury is expected to attract, and the ease with which Mercury subscribers can dial into the BT system. Mercury wants a connection through dialling one digit only, with the minimum of a pause.

The summer recess starts at the end of July, but the Government is committed to laying the licence before Parliament for 28 days.

Immos is a less spectacular and less pressing problem, but not much less sensitive. Immos would prefer a share placement or flotation, which would preserve the company's independence. It is pointed out that the Government's veto last week of a £30m placement does not rule out other placements. More than £100m of public money has been invested in Immos since its creation in 1978.

Senior ministers, however, prefer a quick sale of Immos and are considering a £50m offer from the American AT&T. The offer is AT&T's second and would guarantee continued operations at Newport, where Immos is planning a second plant to assemble microchips, transfer the Bristol design team to ICI, the British computer company, and include the Immos Colorado factory.

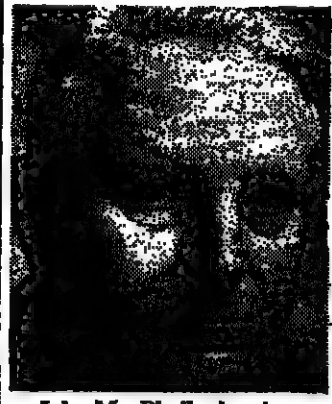
## Fraser ruling this week

By Philip Robinson

The Department of Trade and Industry is expected to rule this week on whether Lomro may use the voting power of its near 30 per cent stake in the House of Fraser group to oust the chairman, Professor Roland Smith and Mr Ernest Sharp, a property expert.

The decision will be the next round in a five-year battle between Fraser, Owner of Harrods, and its largest shareholder, led by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland.

Ten days ago, Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, ordered a Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation into whether new actions by Lomro effectively constituted a merger.



John MacPhail: planning intensive lobby

## Distillers of Scotch fight tax increase

By Jeremy Warner

The Scotch whisky industry stands to pay an extra £40m in tax this year - equivalent to 28p on every bottle of Scotch sold on the home market - because of the withdrawal of stock relief announced in the Budget.

The figure has been recently calculated by the Scotch Whisky Association and is far higher than generally appreciated in the industry, the City and the Treasury. Mr John MacPhail, the association's chairman, said the industry's future would be "grim" if it failed to get changes between now and the time the Finance Bill becomes law.

An intensive lobby of the Treasury and Parliament is being planned. Mr MacPhail, who is chairman of Highland Distilleries, at the very least to phase the abolition in the same way as capital allowances.

Draconian cuts in promotional expenditure starting the industry's fragile recovery in sales, further cuts in production, and the incentive to sell whisky before adequately matured, were just some of the effects the immediate removal of the relief could have, Mr MacPhail said.

According to a survey of 22 of the industry's leading companies undertaken by the Scotch Whisky Association, the industry's tax bill will rise by 22.5 per cent this year, and 13.5 per cent next because of the budget changes.

The impact on his own company, Highland Distilleries, alone would be to increase its tax bill by £3m this year.

## THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

# The case for a change in strategy

May was a perfectly awful month for the gilt-edged market. April was not exactly brilliant either, but market levels at the end of the month were still residing safely within the trading ranges established over the previous five months, albeit close to their lower boundaries.

No, it was at the beginning of May that the first significant break in gilt-edged confidence occurred, setting the market off into a free-fall phase which has only just been arrested. The reasons for the fall have focused on the continuing pressure placed on US interest rates and the bond market by the problem of funding the US deficit and the resulting pressure on sterling.

In addition, there has been an acceleration in retail prices in Britain, a £2.4 billion public sector borrowing requirement for April, a buoyant demand for credit from the private sector, the Gulf War and growing doubts about the liquidity of certain US banks.

But, behind the noise and clamour of the market debacle, certain significant and, in some cases, unexpected undercurrents in stock relativities have emerged. Who would have thought at the beginning of a month in which gilt-edged values were set to fall by the order of 4 per cent, that high coupon long-dated stocks would hold their own with their medium-dated counterparts, let alone outperform them?

Blessed with the gift of foresight about the market decline that was about to occur, the conventional wisdom would have been to sell straight off, for those funds which for reasons of their own preclude this option from their repertoire, to switch

defensively into shorter dated stocks with lower volatilities. Given that the gilt-edged market yield curve has for some time had a distinct hump with the highest (gross) yields in the early 1990 maturities, widespread switching of longs into this medium-dated area ought to have been expected to occur.

One widely played tactic that has a particular effect on the long end of the market is that of attempting to beat the performance of the *Financial Times* Actuaries' Over 15 Year Index. Since the institution of the FT-Actuaries gilt-edged indices in

1976, the Over 15 Year Index has become an almost universally accepted yardstick against which to compare the performance of the gilt-edged portfolios of those funds with long-dated liabilities.

We have reached the somewhat peculiar situation where the value of funds attempting to outperform the over 15 Year Index now comfortably exceeds its total capitalization.

This distortion can most clearly be observed in the steep downward sloping yield curve at the long end of the market. The significance of the size of this yield differential comes into sharper focus when one considers that the implied balance-of-term yield represented by this situation is as low as 6.2 per cent. This means that for a gross fund manager to buy or hold Treasury 11½ per cent 2003/07 in preference to Exchequer 12 per cent 1998 yielding 0.50 per cent more, he must expect the former stock to be valued on a 6.2 per cent, or lower, gross

redemption yield basis in 1998. If yields then are likely to be higher, he ought now to prefer the shorter stock whether it be in the over 15 year category or not. Investors faced with this choice are entitled to ask if there are any grounds for considering that the trend is about to reverse, or continue even further.

To answer this, it is necessary to consider the reasons behind the paucity of long-dated stock and whether or not any changes in the authorities' issuing strategy are likely. It is widely accepted that one reason

of the societies may well have killed the goose that has been laying the gilt-edged eggs.

Before that date, the tax regime under which the societies operated has made the prospective net of tax returns from gilts potentially more attractive than those from mortgage lending. Overnight that position was reversed and the present building society inflows falling and mortgage demand at peak levels, it is at the very least arguable whether they will wish to, or be able to continue as the major participants in the Government's funding programme.

If they now relinquish this role, the mantle will almost certainly revert to the life offices and pension funds, whose preferred maturities are that much longer. In their present frame of mind, the authorities are unlikely to produce a stream of 21st century stocks.

But is there not a strong case for them reconsidering their wide strategy? The balance-of-term argument used earlier from an investor standpoint is equally applicable, when reversed, to that of an issuer.

In this light, choosing to fund considerably more cheaply in the next century than in the late 1990s can hardly be described as burdening future generations when the implied future breakeven yield basis is only 6¼ per cent.

The logic of this situation, taken together with the expected heavy first half year loading of this year's psbr, suggests that it should be considerably to the authorities' advantage to change tack now.

Patrick Phillips is a senior gilt-edged pundit in the stock-exchange firm of de Zoete & Bevan.

Patrick Phillips

# Product quality and style go hand-in-hand with store development

Extracts from the statement of the Chairman of British Home Stores, Sir Maurice Hodgson

"We are pursuing a marketing strategy in both merchandise and food which seeks to associate our brand name and image with consistently superior products which offer the best possible value for money."

We have now embarked on our biggest ever store development programme and this year twenty six stores will be the subject of major refurbishment, although not all of them will be completed during the trading year because of the size and complexity of some of the work involved.

In addition, we will have major extensions started in Belfast and Milton Keynes, and new stores will open in Ayr, Cheltenham, Carlisle and Canterbury, together creating several hundred job opportunities.

We now have a design which can be applied to all stores in the chain and which offers a continuous spectrum through the smallest store to the largest. The refinements we have already made to the original concept will lead to further improvements in a continuing evolution.

The capital spend for 1984/85 is planned at about £60m and this level is likely to be maintained in future years. In addition to the planned refurbishment of the whole chain, we will be introducing more food halls, converting more restaurants to the new style and increasing the number of stores in the chain."

## Results in brief

	1983/4	1982/3
Sales	£46,850	£40,729
Profit before tax	55,193	48,874
Profit after tax	34,009	27,163
Capital expenditure	34,924	29,399
Dividends per share	6.00p	5.25p
Earnings per share	16.4p	13.2p



The Nettle range of British made glass-panelled lighting

# BHS

For a copy of the 1983/84 report & accounts write to: Company Secretary, British Home Stores PLC, Marylebone House, 129-137 Marylebone Road, London NW1 4QD.







## ORDINARY SHARES

## Why drug world finds it hard to beat the best of British

The development of effective drugs for the treatment of a wide range of illnesses is one of the great success stories of the twentieth century. With the British pharmaceutical industry in the forefront of many of the most significant innovations, the reputation of the United Kingdom industry is very high in international circles.

However, the investor has had some difficulty in participating in this success because of the character of the industry. One of the largest drug companies, Wellcome, is privately owned, with the shares held by a charitable trust. Another major drug concern, the pharmaceutical division of ICI, is only one component of the company classified as belonging to the chemical sector. And Boots is classified under "stores", its retail interests being relatively more important than its pharmaceutical side.

The pure pharmaceutical investment opportunities available are classified by the FT All-Share Index under "health and household". The index contains nine stocks. But the sector is dominated by two companies, Glaxo and Beecham. The other members of the group range from the predominantly "household goods" company Reckitt & Colman to Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals, a wholesaling operation.

The number of new drug companies joining the sector is likely to be very small. One feature of the pharmaceutical industry is the high cost and enormous risks of research and development. Establishing a product range from scratch is prohibitively expensive. However, the sector may expand as new companies emerge in other health related fields, as in

Jim Cook					
Company	Market Price (p)	Value (£m)	P/E	Yield %	Change in Price over last year %
Amersham	228	114	15.5	2.6	-13.3
Beecham	333	2397	14.7	3.9	-8.1
Bespak	258	28	15.4	2.1	+2.8
Fisons	183	384	12.7	3.0	+10.9
Glaxo	830	3055	26.3	1.6	-2.9
LRC	95	96	12.9	4.9	-15.7
Macarthy's	142	19	7.0	7.0	-3.4
Reckitt & Colman	490	805	12.9	3.6	+6.5
Smith & Nephew	175	550	18.6	3.0	+40.0

February 1982, when Amersham, a world leader in diagnostics, came to the market through an offer for sale.

Glaxo differs from Beecham in that it is a relatively "pure" play, with over 90 per cent of its profits coming from pharmaceuticals. Beecham, by contrast, has a roughly 50-50 split between pharmaceuticals and consumer products.

Over the last four years, the outstanding performer in the sector has been Glaxo. Its share price has risen from 90p (adjusted for the one-for-one scrip issue) to today's price of over £3. This reflects the impact which Glaxo's new ulcer drug, Zantac, has had on group profits. A surge in American interest in the shares (largely thanks to Zantac's success) has also contributed to the stock's rise. Glaxo's recent performance underlines a key aspect of such research-based companies, namely, the potential influence a major new product can have on earnings and share price.

Beecham has recently had to weather a difficult period in its

pharmaceutical business. As a result, and because of the "indigestion" caused by a very large rights issue in June 1983, the share price has substantially underperformed the market. Like Glaxo, however, Beecham spends heavily on research. Although the pharmaceutical business continues to suffer in the short term from pricing and other pressures, there is no doubt that new products Beecham is developing will make a substantial impact in a few years. The new products include an anti-depressant, a treatment for coronary thrombosis and a new treatment for skin infections.

Of the secondary stocks in the sector, only Fisons and Amersham can be said to be truly research-based companies. Fisons has the merit of being a "pure" play, with over 60 per cent of profits generated by its pharmaceutical business. This, however, is offset by the fact that the product range is becoming increasingly mature.

The appeal of Amersham is its exposure to the fast expand-

ing diagnostics market. However, the pace of change in this market is extremely rapid. It is not yet clear whether Amersham's current research programmes are likely to yield products which will allow the group to maintain its leadership in certain types of diagnostic procedures.

Two other stocks, Reckitt & Colman and Smith & Nephew, both companies have produced excellent results in the last few years, owing to improved efficiency. Neither spends large amounts on research. They are unlikely, therefore, to have the periodic surges in earnings from new products which characterise some other stocks in the sector. They do, however, have the merit of broadly based product ranges and very strong brand names.

The pharmaceutical industry is highly international, and the British companies face formidable competition from the United States, Europe and increasingly, Japan. The key to success for all these companies is the impact of new products coming forward from research.

With such a limited choice of investments in the British stock market, there is increasing interest in the analysis of investment opportunity in the pharmaceutical industry globally.

However, it would be difficult to find an overseas share which has performed as well as Glaxo, an observation which underlines the quality - and profitability - of the pharmaceutical research conducted by the British industry.

Jim Cook is partner in charge of pharmaceutical and chemical research at Wood, Mackenzie & Co, the stockbroking firm.

## USM REVIEW

## Applied Holographics set to project £1.8m image

Details are expected tomorrow of Applied Holographics' decision to join the Unlisted Securities Market. At present the shares are traded on United Trust & Credit's over-the-counter market where the price has risen from 25p to about 200p in the past 12 months.

Applied Holographics is a greenfield company formed early last year to develop a process for the mass production of holograms. UTC is expected to place with clients an additional 1 million shares in the company at about the 180p level to raise £1.8m. Dealings are due to start next week. At this level the group is valued at about £9.28m.

Shares of Applied Holographics were suspended on the over-the-counter market in March at 190p ahead of the USM listing. The money raised by the placing will be used to finance production and marketing of the holograms.

The system used by Applied Holographics is the brainchild of Mr Hamish Shearer and Mr Larry Daniels, a chemist and a designer, who sold their invention to the company for £30,000. The process involves a specially coated plate containing images of the same object recorded from different angles, using laser beams. The result is a three-dimensional picture of the original object that is almost impossible to copy.

The holograms could be produced for security and personnel identification, prevention of counterfeiting, defence and industrial uses in addition to its novelty attraction. The announcement on Tuesday will be preceded by a special meeting to approve the amalgamation of the founders' and ordinary shares into one class of share.

The issue is certain to attract criticism from certain quarters after the fluctuation of prices in other greenfield issues like Bio-Isolates and Bio-Mechanics, quoted on the USM.

A company with fixed assets of only £111,000 has a £2.7m price tag after a share placing by the stockbrokers, Schavieren and Company, ahead of USM dealings, due on Thursday.

The main assets of The Global Group, meat exporters and importers, are clearly the trading abilities of its executive directors, three of whom are on £40,000 a year contracts.

Global was started only six years ago by Mr Eric Epsom,

chairman and joint managing director, and Mr Bob Mollison, the other managing director. The finance director, Mr Peter Ward, joined a year later.

Messrs Epsom and Mollison decided after working for a company in the same line of business that they could do better if they cast off on their own.

At first they were importers, buying from Europe. They pride themselves on knowing what customers want and their particular jobs are produced, often under contract, to a customer's exacting requirements.

The company is now a significant exporter. In many cases developing overseas markets for British meat.

It seems that Britain's meat exporting appetite was blunted by its entry into the EEC. But the likes of Global demonstrated that there was a meat market beyond Europe.

Expanding what is in effect a service business - perhaps not so far removed from something like the stockbroking business - could present problems. But Mr Mollison, aged 32, is hoping to clinch a few deals with Eastern European countries.

The Communist block is not noted for its marketing ability, and Global could arrange a link, it is felt, with one of the Comcon co-operatives to promote a sales drive. But such a deal may not be confined to meat - fruit or vegetables could be the commodities.

A survey by Taylor Nelson Financial, a financial research company, concludes that the City is split over whether the USM has achieved the target for which it was created.

The pool of selected stockbrokers and pension fund managers was awarded out on behalf of a company that is considering joining the USM.

About half of those interviewed thought the USM had "come of age" and had been a great success, despite one or two disasters. But the same number of people remained sceptical of the market and said the real test for it would come with the first big bear market when share prices fall sharply.

There was also a call for greater disclosure and that the minimum level of shares of offer to the public should be raised from the present level of 10 per cent to 25 per cent - the same as for a full listing.

Unfortunately, the Stock Exchange shows little inclination at present to review its listing procedures for USM companies to bring them nearer into line with those companies quoted on the main market.

## US NOTEBOOK

## M1 surge rekindles markets' fears

After a brief period of moderate money growth, the figures for May have added to the market's uneasiness about financial markets. During April, money M1 was unchanged from the March average. Consequently, there was a period of consolidation in the prices of bond futures that seemed to promise some respite from the escalation of interest rates that has persisted since mid-January.

Now it has turned out that during May money M1 rose at an annual rate of almost 16 per cent compared with the average for April.

The September 1984 T-Bond contract which reached 61 23/32 on Monday, June 4, had closed under 61y by the end of the week.

For the Federal Reserve the persistent weakness in bond futures, echoed in the cash markets, leads to a nerve-jangling prospect of another rise in the prime rate.

The gap between the 90-day Certificate of Deposit and the three-month Treasury Bill yield is a large 160 basis points, indicating the fears about the soundness of the banking system. In the first week of April, before the Continental Illinois debacle (the bank is for practical purposes under the control of the United States Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), the gap was only 66 basis points.

With bank certificates of deposit at 11.40 per cent, the prime rate is too low. Loans demand remains very strong, inhibiting any likely immediate drop in short term rates. Credit demand in America's savings-starved economy is booming.

The Federal Reserve of St Louis reported that whereas business loan demand increased at an annual rate of 8 per cent from April 1983 to the end of January, it rose at a rate of about 20 per cent from December up to and including March.

Two large problems will be intensified, should a rise in the prime rate to 13 per cent occur. First, the Administration will be exceedingly angry, secondly, the problem of managing the mounting debts of the Latin American nations will be increased.

Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, has proposed that a "cap" be imposed on interest rates charged to the less developed countries. The pay-off to the banks for agreeing along with the "cap" idea could be a partial government bailout.

Maxwell Newton

## COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **CADBURY'S** Cadbury Schweppes Australian subsidiary, Cadbury Schweppes Australia, has reached agreement in principle to acquire Cottee's General Foods, a subsidiary of General Foods of the US. The net assets of Cottee's in Australia at the end of February 1983 were \$420,600 (about £14m).

● **TOMKINSONS** Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £6.98m (£7.06m). Pretax profit £72,000 (£432,000).

● **ERKINS HOUSE** Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £10.2m (£6.48m). Pretax profit £2.26m (£2.33m).

● **UNIGATE** Henry Teller, a Unigate offshoot in the manufacture and distribution of meat products, has been bought by Hillsdown Holdings.

● **EXTEL GROUP** The purchase of 2.99 million new ordinary shares in Extel by Digital Microsystems Inc. and Digital Microsystems has been completed for £13.3m cash.

● **SCOTTISH NATIONAL TRUST** Half-year to March 31, 1984. Pretax revenue £1.9m (£1.76m). Interim payment 1.3p (1.2p).

## CYCLING: MILK RACE AND ISLE OF WIGHT CLASSIC

## Yates grabs victory in thrilling finish

Sean Yates was the deserved winner yesterday at the first Isle of Wight Classic, a 125-mile professional race sponsored by Michelin, that has a reputation of making the international big time (John Wilcock writes).

Yates just held off the former British champion, Bill Nickson, in a thrilling one-man finish before a packed, shirt-sleeved audience that would have been at home on a Tour de France moment, as in the narrow High Street of Victorian Ventnor.

Yates' Peugeot-Shell team controlled the race to perfection, with Allan Polner of Australia breaking clear at half distance after the first seven laborious climbs of Spring Hill at the start of the 9½-mile finishing circuit.

Polner galloped almost four minutes before cracks, and was caught 18 miles from the finish. Yates attacked immediately, and was joined by Nickson.

This move came to naught when the Liverpool-based rider refused to work with Yates, but an identical attack brought the same pair together on the final lap. They were still together for the final sprint, despite a late charge by Keith Lambert, another Falcon rider.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

Yates' victory was a triumph for the Peugeot-Shell team, who have won the race for three years running.

## Czougeda excels to maintain a record of Soviet supremacy

By John Wilcockson

It proved a formality for Oleg Czougeda of the Soviet Union to win the final stage of the Milk Race at Blackpool on Saturday and so confirm his overall superiority. This 20-year-old physical education student's success was the sixth by a Soviet rider in the past eight years.

Czougeda took the lead in the fifth day of the 1,102 miles race, and the time he gained there proved the basis of his eventual defeat of Stefan Brykt, of Sweden, by 1 minute 10 seconds. Brykt, who also finished second in the 1983 Milk Race, will be a man to watch in the Olympic Games road race next month.

There was some satisfaction in the performances of the three British teams. Malcolm Elliott,

the Sheffield professional, won two stages and was also second at Blackpool in a mass sprint finish on Saturday. He finished tenth overall, as well as could have been expected in a team that was weakened by three withdrawals before the race. A more realistic effort will be needed if Elliott is to make the most of his undoubted talent.

The Great Britain amateurs raced more as a team, with Neil Martin, in fourth place overall, being ably backed by Jeff Williams and Peter Longbottom. These three should prove the basis of Britain's team in the Olympic road race. A promising performance also came from Paul Watson (Young England), who climbed well, and rode consistently throughout the two weeks.

Twelfth stage (Leeds to Blackpool, 14 miles): 1, O Czougeda (USSR) 3hrs 52mins; 2, M Elliott (GB Professionals); 3, A Zhorav (USSR); 4, M Nijm (Neth); 5, J Van Wijk (Neth); 6, J Perry (GB) at same time; 7, P Brykt (GB Professionals); 8, S Blyth (GB Professionals); 9, P Cassidy (Ireland); 10, M Mitchell (Young England); 11, D Gorman (Young England); 12, D Gorman (Young England); 13, D Gorman (Young England); 14, D Gorman (Young England); 15, D Gorman (Young England); 16, D Gorman (Young England); 17, D Gorman (Young England); 18, D Gorman (Young England); 19, D Gorman (Young England); 20, D Gorman (Young England); 21, D Gorman (Young England); 22, D Gorman (Young England); 23, D Gorman (Young England); 24, D Gorman (Young England); 25, D Gorman (Young England); 26, D Gorman (Young England); 27, D Gorman (Young England); 28, D Gorman (Young England); 29, D Gorman (Young England); 30, D Gorman (Young England); 31, D Gorman (Young England); 32, D Gorman (Young England); 33, D Gorman (Young England); 34, D Gorman (Young England); 35, D Gorman (Young England); 36, D Gorman (Young England); 37, D Gorman (Young England); 38, D Gorman (Young England); 39, D Gorman (Young England); 40, D Gorman (Young England); 41, D Gorman (Young England); 42, D Gorman (Young England); 43, D Gorman (Young England); 44, D Gorman (Young England); 45, D Gorman (Young England); 46, D Gorman (Young England); 47, D Gorman (Young England); 48, D Gorman (Young England); 49, D Gorman (Young England); 50, D Gorman (Young England); 51, D Gorman (Young England); 52, D Gorman (Young England); 53, D Gorman (Young England); 54, D Gorman (Young England); 55, D Gorman (Young England); 56, D Gorman (Young England); 57, D Gorman (Young England); 58, D Gorman (Young England); 59, D Gorman (Young England); 60, D Gorman (Young England); 61, D Gorman (Young England); 62, D Gorman (Young England); 63, D Gorman (Young England); 64, D Gorman (Young England); 65, D Gorman (Young England); 66, D Gorman (Young England); 67, D Gorman (Young England); 68, D Gorman (Young England); 69, D Gorman (Young England); 70, D Gorman (Young England); 71, D Gorman (Young England); 72, D Gorman (Young England); 73, D Gorman (Young England); 74, D Gorman (Young England); 75, D Gorman (Young England); 76, D Gorman (Young England); 77, D Gorman (Young England); 78, D Gorman (Young England); 79, D Gorman (Young England); 80, D Gorman (Young England); 81, D Gorman (Young England); 82, D Gorman (Young England); 83, D Gorman (Young England); 84, D Gorman (Young England); 85, D Gorman (Young England); 86, D Gorman (Young England); 87, D Gorman (Young England); 88, D Gorman (Young England); 89, D Gorman (Young England); 90, D Gorman (Young England); 91, D Gorman (Young England); 92, D Gorman (Young England); 93, D Gorman (Young England); 94, D Gorman (Young England); 95, D Gorman (Young England); 96, D Gorman (Young England); 97, D Gorman (Young England); 98, D Gorman (Young England); 99, D Gorman (Young England); 100, D Gorman (Young England); 101, D Gorman (Young England); 102, D Gorman (Young England); 103, D Gorman (Young England); 104, D Gorman (Young England); 105, D Gorman (Young England); 106, D Gorman (Young England); 107, D Gorman (Young England); 108, D Gorman (Young England); 109, D Gorman (Young England); 110, D Gorman (Young England); 111, D Gorman (Young England); 112, D Gorman (Young England); 113, D Gorman (Young England); 114, D Gorman (Young England); 115, D Gorman (Young England); 116, D Gorman (Young England); 117, D Gorman (Young England); 118, D Gorman (Young England); 119, D Gorman (Young England); 120, D Gorman (Young England); 121, D Gorman (Young England); 122, D Gorman (Young England); 123, D Gorman (Young England); 124, D Gorman (Young England); 125, D Gorman (Young England); 126, D Gorman (Young England); 127, D Gorman (Young England); 128, D Gorman (Young England); 129, D Gorman (Young England); 130, D Gorman (Young England); 131, D Gorman (Young England); 132, D Gorman (Young England); 133, D Gorman (Young England); 134, D Gorman (Young England); 135, D Gorman (Young England); 136, D Gorman (Young England); 137, D Gorman (Young England); 138, D Gorman (Young England); 139, D Gorman (Young England); 140, D Gorman (Young England); 141, D Gorman (Young England); 142, D Gorman (Young England); 143, D Gorman (Young England); 144, D Gorman (Young England); 145, D Gorman (Young England); 146, D Gorman (Young England); 147, D Gorman (Young England); 148, D Gorman (Young England); 149, D Gorman (Young England); 150, D Gorman (Young England); 151, D Gorman (Young England); 152, D Gorman (Young England); 153, D Gorman (Young England); 154, D Gorman (Young England); 155, D Gorman (Young England); 156, D Gorman (Young England); 157, D Gorman (Young England); 158, D Gorman (Young England); 159, D Gorman (Young England); 160, D Gorman (Young England); 161, D Gorman (Young England); 162, D Gorman (Young England); 163, D Gorman (Young England); 164, D Gorman (Young England); 165, D Gorman (Young England); 166, D Gorman (Young England); 167, D Gorman (Young England); 168, D Gorman (Young England); 169, D Gorman (Young England); 170, D Gorman (Young England); 171, D Gorman (Young England); 172, D Gorman (Young England); 173, D Gorman (Young England); 174, D Gorman (Young England); 175, D Gorman (Young England); 176, D Gorman (Young England); 177, D Gorman (Young England); 178, D Gorman (Young England); 179, D Gorman (Young England); 180, D Gorman (Young England); 181, D Gorman (Young England); 182, D Gorman (







CRICKET: SELECTORS NAME DOWNTON AS WICKETKEEPER



Whittaker, of Leicestershire, on his way to 106, despatches Thomas, of Surrey, for four (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

England's conservative choice

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The England selectors have followed their instincts and chosen conservatively for the first Test match against West Indies, which starts at Edgbaston on Thursday. Only with the wicket-keeper have they not played it down the middle. Bob Taylor has been passed over, his place going to Paul Downton, who played the last of his four Test matches at Trent Bridge in 1981.

Taylor's omission does not mean that he has lost touch. It simply is that any extra runs which Downton might make will be very useful, and Downton's wicketkeeping, if not as good as Taylor's, is superior to Bairstow's. Downton has much to play for. Taylor was 36 by the time he got a fairly regular place in the England side, yet he has played in 57 Test matches. Downton is now 27 and has many years ahead of him.

Taylor's craftsmanship when playing for England has been a constant source of delight, often when there has been not much else to boast about. Though 42 (he is 43 next month) he is still probably the best wicketkeeper in the world. He is a model professional and will be much missed. Downton has a hard act

to follow, and in the wings are some good technicians, such as Richards, French and Russell, awaiting their chance.

Besides Taylor, the unlikely omission from among those who toured with England last winter, is Smith, the opening batsman. His average from five Test matches of 39 was inferior only to Gower's. It is the difficulty he has in coping with the lifting ball, through lack of inches more than for want of courage, that may have decided the selectors against him. As left handers, Fowler and Lloyd also have slightly more room in which to manoeuvre against the fast bowling, and they did well

together in the last two one-day internationals. Fowler, to his credit, keeps bouncing back. By the time Gatting played his spectacular innings against Somerset on Saturday, the England team had been chosen. Even had it not, I doubt whether his 258 would have saved him. He looked in such an awful technical tangle against the West Indian fast bowlers in the one-day international at Trent Bridge that the selectors had little option, when they met, but to give him a rest. He will be back, I am sure, perhaps even on Thursday if the injury Gower received at the Oval on Saturday should keep him out.

Cowans and Marks, who also played in England's last Test match (in Lahore in March) are now without a place. If that seems hard on Marks, whose last three Test innings in Pakistan were 83, 74 and 55, this summer's series will feature a very different type of game. Cowans may expect to be back as soon as a faster pitch than Edgbaston is sighted. On Thursday the pitch may even be slow and bare enough for two spinners to be chosen, a contingency allowed for by the inclusion in yesterday's 12 of both Miller and Cook. With 35 wickets in his six Test matches,

Surrey win with only a single ball to spare

SURREY gained their third John Player League victory of the season with just one ball to spare against LEICESTERSHIRE. Chasing 212 for three, Surrey needed 72 runs from the last 18 overs. But Richards and Thomas scored 46 of these in 23 deliveries, and Payne made the winning hit off Cliff from the penultimate delivery.

The League champions, YORKSHIRE, cruised to a comfortable side victory over KENT at Canterbury with Maxon (77) leading them to their target with two overs to spare.

Graeme Fowler celebrated his selection for the first time by hitting his best ever John Player League score at Old Trafford yesterday. Fowler scored 75, sharing in an opening stand of 142 with Omerod, as LANCASHIRE overcame an eight-wicket lead over SUSSEX, who had struggled to 157 for eight.

Bob Willis came in for severe punishment as SUSSEX achieved victory over WARWICKSHIRE at Ilford by 42 runs. His eight overs cost 64 runs, 23 of those arriving in one over as Pringle, twice, and Fletcher, twice, scored 25 each. A fifth-wicket partnership of 68, Gooch made 74, including nine fours and a six.

Gatting runs away with the honours

By Ivo Tennant

On Saturday Mike Gatting made 258 for Middlesex against Somerset; yesterday he was left out of England's squad. The gulf between county and Test cricket has rarely been better emphasized than by his career.

Everything else in the country championship on Saturday pales by comparison, even Kallisbarman's sixth first-class hundred of the season. It gave Warwickshire a healthy total against Essex, the more so as the pitch at Ilford, once a batsman's haven, is unlikely to last.

Moxon, already thought of as a Test prospect, reached a century for Yorkshire against Kent. Romaines helped Gloucestershire to a substantial score in opposition to Derbyshire. Jesty, whom the press and England's selectors seem to have forgotten, did the same for Hampshire off Worcestershire.

These are not the happiest of times for Surrey. Leicestershire, the championship leaders, bowled them out for 115 with Agnew, who impressed against West Indies at Arundel in the week, capturing five for 44.

TENNIS: CZECHOSLOVAKS WIN BOTH FRENCH SINGLES TITLES

Lendl solves McEnroe puzzle in a great final of three phases

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

Ivan Lendl beat John McEnroe 3-6, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 7-5 in four hours and seven minutes in yesterday's men's singles final at Roland Garros. It eventually became a great sporting contest, with almost every point chiselled out of stone. The result meant that McEnroe had been beaten for the first time this year, that Lendl had at last won a grand slam singles title after finishing runner-up four times, and that both the French singles champions were born in Czechoslovakia.

The men's final fell into three phases. During the first McEnroe served so well that in 10 service games he conceded only 10 points. He did everything with such confident authority, such dextrous precision that Lendl began to look bemused. He seemed to have little idea which way he would have to go next. He could not anticipate McEnroe's intentions.

The second phase began midway through the second set when McEnroe, angered by distracting noises, grabbed the headset from a television cameraman and yelled into it. McEnroe was getting edgy and the crowd became excited. Lendl, spotting a glimmer of

hope began to hit harder and run faster. He gradually came to a greater understanding of McEnroe's game, as if suddenly finding the way to finish a jigsaw puzzle.

In the fourth set McEnroe was twice a break up but the scales were obviously quivering. McEnroe was looking weary and talking to himself. It seemed that Lendl might now be the stronger man. As for the passionate crowd, they were no longer mere spectators. They were at one with the players in grasping every ray of hope and feeling the shock of every frustration.

That second phase was rather patchy. But the fifth set raised the match to an intensely dramatic level. Each player had two break points. McEnroe went down full length for the second time in the match. Serving at 4-5, he came within two points of defeat. Serving again at 5-6, he finally had to yield. He put a forehand volley in the net, was beaten by two forehand passing shots and then narrowly missed the mark with a forehand volley. Lendl's cross-court backhand passing shots were a prominent feature of the critical status of a remarkable match. Neither player could



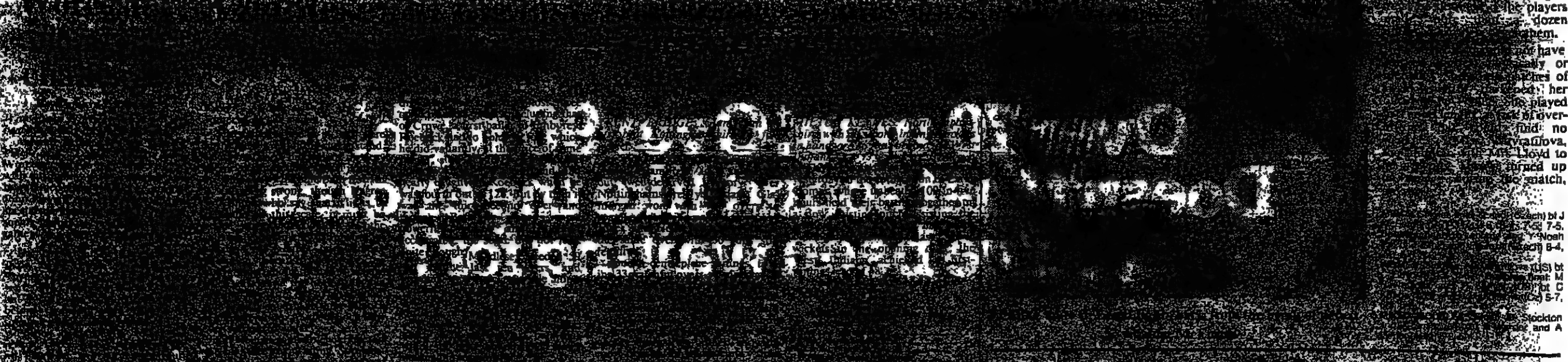
take charge, but it seemed that neither would ever wilt.

The 1984 French championships will be a hard act to follow. The weather tried to put a dampener on them. But the tournament ended with two days of roasting heat and historic deed on the russet battlefield of the centre court. Soaring tiers packed with more than 16,000 people rose like a giant rockery to the crowns of scattered trees peeping over the rim of the stadium. That scene will be etched on the memory because of what happened within it.

Above all, the championships will be remembered for a unique feat. Martina Navratilova became the first player, man or woman, to achieve concurrent grand slams in singles and doubles. Margaret Court, in 1970, was the last woman to complete a grand slam in singles; in the days when supremacy was demanded on two surfaces rather than three. (The United States championships have since shifted from grass to hard courts.)

Miss Navratilova became the first player to win a bonus of \$1m, about £715,000, which has been on offer from the International Tennis Federation since 1982, to any player who holds all four major titles at the same time. Miss Navratilova lost a few marks, though, by turning up late for the presentation of the cheque. She and Pam Shriver became the first team to achieve a grand slam in women's doubles, though they lost the first set of yesterday's tense final. The only other player to complete grand slams in singles and doubles was Mrs Court, who won the four mixed events with Ken Fletcher in 1963.

Miss Navratilova beat Chris Lloyd 6-3, 6-1 in the singles final. It lasted only 63 minutes and became one-sided when Miss Navratilova won six consecutive games at a cost of three points. She showed us a dazzling cornucopia of skills - the most beautiful demonstration of women's tennis I have seen in 25 years on the circuit. The diversity of expertise on view was breathtaking. It was a performance that the players themselves would have been proud to play.



## Conciliators James in play-off

James, who has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country, has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the country. He has been a vocal supporter of the cause since his arrival in the



quiet







# Super Secs

## JAYGAR CREATIVE CAREERS

Publishing Confidential Admin PA for MD £8,500  
Videog 2nd jobber Sec with initiative £7,000  
VR Editor PA with 2 yrs exp £6,500  
Film Well educated bubbly PA for MD £6,500  
All these vacancies need 100/50 skills.

01-730 5148

(Consultants)



JAYGAR

## DESIGN

£7,000 neg

Paperwork and organisation in a dynamic and fast moving environment. A person is required to deal with a wide range of tasks in a methodical and efficient manner. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and production of all company documents, including brochures, reports, and letters. The ideal candidate will have a good eye for detail and be able to work to tight deadlines.

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

## ADVERTISING PA

to MD

You'll not be held back from developing your career here. We are looking for a young, energetic, and motivated person to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the advertising department, including liaising with clients, managing the production of advertisements, and ensuring that all deadlines are met.

MIDDLETON

RECRUITMENT LTD

200, Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

## SECRETARY

IN ADVERTISING

required to work for 2 secs in International West End ad agency. Usual sec. duties - near typing exp. and lots of enthusiasm for a busy job. Age 22+. Min 2 yrs exp. Salary: £6,500 neg.

Pis email C.V. 301

INTERMARKETS EUROPE,

41/42 Berners Street

London, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1

(Permanent Candidates)

493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD

35 Old Bond St, W1



# Educational

## CO-ORDINATORS

### FOR ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

Applications are invited for two posts of Research Co-ordinators for new research programmes being initiated by the ESRC Environmental and Planning Committee.

#### (1) The Changing Urban and Regional System

This programme will seek to develop an overview of the local and regional impact of and responses to economic and social change. It will be based on a set of inter-related studies examining the dynamics of change at the local level and exploring some of the implications of such change for planning and development. The Co-ordinator will assist in the further development of the programme and be responsible for conducting preliminary research, the assessment of research proposals, the monitoring of commissioned research and the dissemination of findings.

#### (2) Environmental Issues

This programme will focus on environmental issues where new thinking by social scientists is most needed and will include work on economic, social and industrial aspects of conservation, environmental sustainability, risk assessment and landscape protection. Some of the research will involve a European dimension. The Co-ordinator will be responsible to the committee for the overall management of the programme, the person appointed will advise on the assessment of research proposals, the monitoring of research progress and the dissemination of completed research. The Co-ordinator will also be responsible for ensuring effective liaison with other funding bodies and interested organisations in the U.K. and Europe.

Applicants for both of these posts should be at lecturer/senior lecturer level and have relevant research experience. The appointments are expected to be up to 40% time over three years.

For further details contact:  
Cathy Peters, ESRC, 1, Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0BD  
Tel: 01-353 5252, Please quote ref. EPC/7  
Closing date for applications: Friday, 20th July 1984

## ESRC

ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANNING RESEARCH COUNCIL

## TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC LONDON

### ADMINISTRATOR

The Administrator will be retiring at the end of the year and the Board wishes to appoint his successor at an earlier date allow for an overlap in this important post.

Previous experience in administration (including computer applications), financial control and personnel management is essential. Preferred age 40 plus.

Salary on NJC 'PO' Scale (approx £15,000 - £17,000 inc LWA). Full details available from the Assistant to the Administrator, Trinity College of Music, Mandeville Place, London W1 (01-935 5773). Closing date 2nd July 1984.

## ROCHESTER INSTITUTE

The Governing Body of

## SOUTHLAND COLLEGE

Walsden Park, London SW17

(National Division of Education and Youth)

Invites applications for the post of

### SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

as from 1st January 1985

The post is a new one and will be responsible for administrative and financial matters under the direction of the Principal.

Salary will be on the National Civil Service Scale for Principal Officers (P03 range) currently £11,700 to £13,738 p.a. plus London weighting of £1,134.

Southeast is a residential college of the Rochester Institute of Higher Education, with a capacity of 700 students.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, to whom applications should be made by 20th June 1984.

## CROWN HOUSE SCHOOL

Independent, co-educational combined school has a vacancy for a

### RECEPTION TEACHER

To start in September 1984.

Please apply in writing with full CV to the Headmaster, 19

London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks, HP11 1BJ.

Interviews May/June.

## GUIDANCE FOR ALL AGES

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in full time from 1st September 1984.

15-18 in part time from 1st September 1984.

# Mounting an attack on the job market

The Times guide to career choice

## Marjorie Hills devises an alternative attitude to finding work

Job-hunting can be frustrating, so you may like to consider an alternative attitude to work and attempt something completely different. Stop thinking about those people who seem to have more work on hand than they can cope with. Who are they and can you join them?

While most of us today cannot afford many new goods, such as furniture, cars, good clothes and expensive equipment, we must maintain our possessions in reasonable order. Therefore, when you have the skills to provide personal services, such as redecoration, dry cleaning, shoe and clothing repairs, soft furnishings and plumbing, you can earn a fair living.

If the idea of approaching employment by meeting known needs appeals to you, see how you can angle your abilities/knowledge/training/career choice to an attack on the job market.

### Routine tasks

Further examples of work for the independent-minded may be helpful. Find others for yourself in line with your inclinations. Many "personal services" call for practical or technical skills, such as car upkeep and electrical repairs - your local electrician's shop will be crammed with radios, TV sets, vacuum cleaners and occasionally model railway engines, all needing his attention. The pleasures of the small man's work.

Arts and crafts training is a useful

start: a course on silver-smithing would enable you to assist a jeweller expert. He too really wants to create beautiful rings and necklaces but his bread and butter line is in minor repairs, which subsidise original work. If you hope to produce unusual knick-knacks, start by working in a reputable store. Obviously, you have to do routine tasks well: the next step is to interest the buyer. Many fashion designers begin like this. You will absorb knowledge about costs, mark-up, display and customer relations which will be invaluable when you take the risk of starting on your own: the store may well commission samples before then and thus help you to make your reputation.

New leisure industries offer possibilities for enthusiasts. For instance, there is tremendous interest in sailing and canal and river boating. Boat-owners have a range of jobs and casual labour. Again, if your hobby is woodwork, remember that the good carpenter is rarely out of business. Make favourite occupations work for you.

You will usually have to gain experience by working for a fellow craftsman or expert before deciding to go independent. Among workshops throughout the country, generally in

converted warehouses and mainly for the self-employed. Omnibus in London lets flexible office or workshop space at a nominal rent; tenants include computer firms, potters and dressmakers - both traditional and punk. Omnibus accepts young tenants and the atmosphere is mutually supportive.

### Outline a case

When you are ready to outline a case for starting your own business and can prove marketing ability as well as book-keeping experience, see your bank manager. He may terrify you with questions about cash-flow, forecasts, records analysis and accounts (let alone asking the crunch point about capital and backing). While working for someone else, you should have familiarized yourself with these concepts.

The bank may help you via the government-assisted scheme, Loan Guarantees for Small Firms. Before reaching this stage, study the information regularly available in the press and on radio and television for the self-employed and the many arrangements made to encourage individual enterprise such as the Manpower Services Commission Enterprise Allowance Scheme. For some young people, these suggestions may come into the too-difficult category. There is no need to give up. If you have clients, plenty of hope and intend to work hard, make your own opportunities.

# Why employers still want graduates

Demand for graduates by employers remains at a high level. A recent report by the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services (AGCAS) revealed that increasing numbers of vacancies are keen to have graduates on their staff. However, because of economic uncertainty and the difficulties of forecasting, many firms now wait until the last moment before actively recruiting. The consequence is that a lot of highly employable graduates may not have received a firm job offer before going down.

For some this may be alarming. Parents too may be anxious at the uncertain future facing their sons and daughters now that they have left the support system provided by their college.

The welcome news, therefore, from careers advisory services is that exactly the same facilities are available to them now as when they were students. Just because they have some letters after their names it doesn't mean that they are cut off from all the advice, information, and details of vacancies which were provided to them as undergraduates.

Most graduates of course will pack their bags and return home at the end of term and this usually means moving away from the area of their college. Fortunately, under the so-called mutual-aid system, the various graduate career advisory services who are AGCAS members have agreed to take

under their wing each others former students. In other words a Maunclian who attended Bristol University could make use of the Manchester University careers service once he or she got home.

For those students who have decided not to start serious job-seeking until after graduation this is a tremendous boon, because it means that they can get the benefit of everything from the milk round onwards. For some careers advisers, however, taking on responsibility for other institutions' graduates as well as dealing with their own students has led to a major increase in pressure.

The London University careers advisory service, for example, is certainly feeling the strain. As David Paffley, the associate director, commented: "In London we've got not just the graduates whose homes are here but those who have been drawn to the Capital hoping for better opportunities. As a result the number of people we see has gone up considerably and it may mean that some people have to wait a few weeks before getting an interview."

None the less, as Mr Paffley insists, all graduates remain welcome even if they are asked to have some patience whilst waiting for attention.

Some graduates may not necessarily want careers advice as such but simply access to the information in the careers advisory service's library.

This too will normally be given to outside graduates and in some cases it may be possible to attend the talks and group sessions which are provided by way of careers education.

Details of job opportunities for graduates are mailed out regularly in Current Vacancies by the central services unit of AGCAS to everyone on their computer. This service is available to all graduates for as long as they need it although the vacancies, of course, are mostly restricted to first appointments. A lot of individual colleges also distribute their own vacancy lists of vacancies in their immediate area.

In the short term, though, the most important facilities of all are the summer recruitment fairs which are organized on a regional basis. Increasing numbers of employers use these as a way of filling their forthcoming vacancies, because by now they have a clear idea of their requirements. Find out from your career advisory service about the fair in your area.

The message, therefore, for the newly graduated is not to wait around too long before starting to job hunt. Go along to a recruitment fair; and contact your local university or polytechnic careers advisory service. Help is at hand - make use of it.

Edward Fennell

## WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of

### HEAD OF WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL

Co-educational, day and boarding school of 630 pupils.

The present Head, Mr A. F. Vyvyan-Robinson, who is a member of Headmasters' Conference, will relinquish his appointment on 31st August, 1985.

Applications required by 8th July 1984. It is hoped that an appointment will be made in October 1984.

Further details and application form obtainable from the Bursar, Woodbridge School, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4JH.

Tel: 039 43 5547

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

### INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY

THE BETHLEM ROYAL & THE MAUDSLAY HOSPITALS, LONDON

Lectureship in Old Age Psychiatry

Applications are invited for a second post of Clinical Lecturer in the newly established Section of Old Age Psychiatry. The applicant will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

The post is open to suitably qualified psychiatrists or clinical psychologists. Psychologists should possess the M.Sc. Psych. or a higher postgraduate degree and would have an Honorary Senior Registrar contract. Clinical psychologists should possess an appropriate undergraduate qualification. A commitment to the social, psychological and scientific problems of old age is essential but a flexible view of the nature of what constitutes relevant experience, where emphasis has been laid on academic track, would be an asset. Training in the field.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Law at the Court School of Law, London. The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of law. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Law at the Court School of Law, London. The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of law. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Law at the Court School of Law, London. The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of law. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Law at the Court School of Law, London. The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of law. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

Lectureship in Law

## UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

### CHAIR OF AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Agricultural Biology which will be held in the Department of Agriculture, Newcastle upon Tyne. The holder of the Chair will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of agricultural biology. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Law at the Court School of Law, London. The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of law. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Law at the Court School of Law, London. The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of law. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Law at the Court School of Law, London. The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of law. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Law at the Court School of Law, London. The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of law. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Law at the Court School of Law, London. The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of law. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

### Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Law at the Court School of Law, London. The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of law. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law

Lectureship in Law

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

### MEDICAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Pathology which will be held in the Department of Pathology, Nottingham. The holder of the post will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

The post is open to suitably qualified persons with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of pathology. The successful candidate will be expected to continue research and teaching in the field and to make the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

ian of Court School of Law



1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

**COOTES**  
KENSINGTON  
Beautiful very spacious ground  
on four main roads. 4 beds,  
bath, range & gasifier heater &  
sq swimming to acre country  
gardens. Low list all machines. Cn  
£200 p.w.

**WESTMINSTER**  
Charming 2 bed house on Vn  
Charles Street, off Vn  
Square. Newly dec. Laura Ash  
tiled furnished. Has piano &  
jewelry kit. 2 acres of land  
£200 p.w. Long Cn. Mt.

**HOLLAND PARK**  
Light airy sit in park house,  
park location, six days bed, res.  
Cn. new kit. 2 acres. Newly de-  
furn. £200 p.w.

01-328 8251

**CABBAN & GASELEE**

PITNEY SW/S - w/revr C/F  
w/rd 1/7" x 10" 2 recps. \$1  
\$7 \$130.

GUSWICK W4 - base, brand in  
conversion turn or under, 3 to  
2 recps. 2 with all machines,  
pdia. £160.

KENSINGTON WS - brand in  
mainstone, constant curdles.  
bed, 2 recps. k d 21 £280.

WHOLESON SW/S - ready  
with large oen. 3 bed, 2  
chests, 1st Stone, k with all  
clays, 5 sh m. £260 C.S.O.

DULWICH SSS1 - large frame  
has, 6 bed, 2 recps. k with all  
clays. 2 c/w 1/2" x 10" & many B  
shls sp & gds. £325.

01-589-5481

[illegible]

**PEGGY DEADMAN  
PROPERTIES.**

Short let luxury flats available  
central London.

**01-736 6931.**

**LOUCESTER WALK, W. Epsom**  
Magnificent period House, 7 rms., Q.  
kitchen must convenient all modern  
facilities. Large garden, garage, etc.  
central. Home/office. Grounding  
tax all lit. 2 male & 1 single bed  
room, w/c Co. tel. 8535 946.  
**£370 431/5 or 585 8122.**

**WYR. Nt Health Selection of u**  
with C/W. 1st floor. 1st flr. C/W  
w/machine, entry phone car  
with 2 bedrooms, 1st flr. C/W  
with 2 bedrooms, 1st flr. C/W  
studio flat from £70 p/w. Tel:  
**7750 or 328 5971.**

**ALISEA, S.W.S.** A very large  
modern 1st floor flat in sup  
perior Terrace. Interior  
ideal concrete lot. 4 beds. 2  
bath. £250 pw. Aylesford. 2 Co  
23353.

**BRACEY ST.** Close newly decorated  
2 bed apartment in  
furnished flat. gas ch. &  
central heating 499 5334.

**KATHIN GRAHAM LIMITED** give  
you good property in Can  
London in lot. 01-594 3275  
Midwinter House, London SW7

**WATERBURY** elegant 2-3 bed  
large rooms. 120 sq ft. 1 bath  
wc. gas. £250 pw. Avenue 22  
£350 psw.

**JOHN'S WOOD** spacious 4  
bedroom flat. 2 rooms. large  
bath. 2 wc. £225 pw. Ave

**W1.** Cane hubs. Mod 2 bed bath  
overlooking gdn. £140 p.w.  
to C.H.W. F. W. Copp.  
3674.

**JOSEPH TRUTH.** - For the  
sale of a small house and  
a 20. All good central & nation  
road. Birch & Co. 499 5802.

**W. GAFF** (Management Services)  
require properties in Can-  
terbury and West London areas.  
Providing applicants. 01-599 2674.

**WINDSOR.** We urgently re-  
quire flats, houses in central areas  
shortly to let, furnished. Good  
to good. Freehold. Proper  
£19,500 to £35,000. 435 8297.

**HENRY AND JAMES.** Contact us  
on 256 5831 for the best minds  
in the business to buy or to  
sell.

**WINDSOR.** We urgently re-  
quire flats, houses in central areas  
shortly to let, furnished. Good  
to good. Freehold. Proper  
£19,500 to £35,000. 435 8297.

**CASTLE GATE, WY.** Bright  
flat in mod. block. CHZ/chw, pos.  
w/ recs, close bus. hldg. 1 yr.  
w/ 1000 sq. ft. Warrington & Co.  
1994.

**HOME, DOUBLE ROOMS & BATH**  
where.  
Karnington, E. 1000 sq. ft.  
w/ 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces.  
30-294, 600 E20 per w/ 344. 715-  
36-294, 603 2574, 756 1336.

**WFI Superb furnished.**  
2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces.  
w/ 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces.  
w/ 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces.  
w/ 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces.

**ADVENT GARDEN.** Charming 2-  
bedroom flat in fully furnished  
house. 1000 sq. ft. w/ 2 bedrooms,  
2 baths, 2 fireplaces. 1000 sq. ft.  
w/ 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces.  
1000 sq. ft. w/ 2 bedrooms, 2 baths,  
2 fireplaces. 1000 sq. ft. w/ 2  
bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces.

**FLAT PLATS SERVICES OF**  
advanced service appts. Con-  
tention 01-257 9888.

**WILSON'S Lovely Garden PMS**  
1000 sq. ft. w/ 2 bedrooms, 2 baths,  
2 fireplaces. 1000 sq. ft. w/ 2  
bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces.

**ESTATE.** We have w/ 2  
bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces.

**ENTERTAINMENT**

[illegible][illegible]

**THEATRES**

**SUSAN GEORGE**  
**PATRICK MOWER**  
**and JOHN STRIDE**  
in CLIFF FORD COST'S  
**THE COUNTRY GIRL**  
A GREAT & POWERFUL PLAY  
by C. GARDNER  
"Magnificent" N.Y.W. "It was  
powerfully" Cdn.

100



## Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

- 00.00 Ceefax AM: News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with the text facility.
- 03.00 Breakfast Time with Sella Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours. Sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; film and programme reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.35; financial phone-in advice between 8.30 and 9.00.
- 06.00 Gardeners' World with Percy Edwards in Oley, Suffolk. (Shown last Friday) 9.25 Songs of Praise from York Minster (shown yesterday). (Ceefax titles page 170) 10.00 Ceefax 10.30 Play School, presented by Jane Hawry (p. 10.55 Ceefax).
- 06.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Goodwin. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.7 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with Sella Scott. 1.30 Holkey Colley. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).
- 04.5 The Castles Story. The first of a three-part survey of the castles of Wales.
- 05.00 Film: Race Street (1948) starring George Raft, William Bendix and Marilyn Maxwell. A bookie's best friend is murdered. He refuses to co-operate with the police and begins to hunt the killer himself. Directed by Edwin L. Marin. 3.40 Cartoon: The Chinese Nightingale. 3.53 Regional news (not London). Play School, presented by Ben Thomas. 4.40 All New Popcorn Show. 4.40 Lassie saves the life of a deer. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
- 06.00 Blue Peter. Simon Groom with the boys and girls from Poole and Bournemouth who will be competing in the Nations Cup. Lifeguard Championships later in the year.
- 06.00 Sixty Minutes begins with news read by Maura Stuart at 5.40; followed by weather at 5.55; regional news magazines at 6.05; and ending with news headlines at 6.38.
- 07.00 Rolf Harris' Cartoon Time. 07.00 Manimal. Professor Jonathan Chase, the criminologist with the ability to change into the likeness of any animal he chooses; is on the trail of a smuggling ring headed by an unscrupulous diplomat. Starring Simon MacCordale (Ceefax titles page 170).
- 07.00 Panorama: A Vote for Europe? A debate on the European election issues (see Choice).
- 07.00 A Party European Election Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.
- 07.00 News with John Humphrys.
- 07.00 Film: The Blue Knight (1973) starring William Holden and Lee Remick. Holden plays 'Bumper' Morgan, a dedicated but unorthodox Los Angeles policeman who finds himself increasingly at odds with his young superiors. This is an abridged version of a made-for-television film that ran for four hours and which won Emmys for Holden and the director, Robert Butler (Ceefax titles page 170).
- 07.00 Inside YTS. The third film about the Youth Training Scheme in action (r).
- 07.00 News headlines and weather.

## tv-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News from Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 8.35 and 7.35; Ten's Barnett's post bag at 8.40; Moneytalk at 8.45 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 8.56 and 9.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; Nick Heywood at 7.40; Working Week pop video at 7.55; astrology at 8.25; television highlights at 8.34; diabetes and a new range of products for its treatment at 8.03.

## ITV LONDON

- 9.25 Thames News headlines. 9.30 For Schools: The Life of a unit war in northern China. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 9.58 A visit to Warwick Castle. 10.11 Basic maths: area. 10.31 The styles and use of poetry. 11.00 Documentary: Unknown Cornish. 11.22 Danish exports to this country. 11.41 A day in the life of the court of William the Conqueror.
- 12.00 Gammon and Spinach. Valerie Pitt with the story of Aunt Nina and her nephews and nieces. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the tale of The Lion and the Leopard. 12.30 Homebrew guide to the planning needed to implement home improvements.
- 1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 Vintage Quizz. 2.00 Film: The Sandwich Man (1988) starring Michael Caine. Comedy with Benjamine in the title role, about a day in his life. Directed by Robert Hart-Davis.
- 3.50 Cartoon Time: Ham in the Tink (r). 4.00 Gammon and Spinach. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangerousous (r). 4.20 The Incredible Hulk. 4.45 Dramarama: One Sers, by Ken Robinson and Tony Allen. The story of a girl who believes she has psychic powers. 5.15 Gambit. Quiz game.
- 5.45 News. 5.50 Thames news. 6.25 Help! Vix Taylor goes with news of the success of the Broadwater Farm Estate, the once notorious housing estate in Tottenham.
- 6.35 Crossroads. John Lichford is a boss and the wife of Kath Brownlow's toghue.
- 7.00 What's My Line? Odd occurrences to be guessed from a brief mine by Ernie Wise, Jilly Cooper, Patrick Mower, Barbara Kelly and George Sella.
- 7.30 Collocation Street. Curly Watts informs the Rovers' regulars that he has seen a UFO (Ceefax titles page 170).
- 8.00 Brass. The gorgeously funny send-up continues with the Jecherous Bradley thinking of ways to lure the chaste Prudence Melrose to his bedchamber.
- 8.30 World in Action. An examination of Britain's shipbuilding industry, now responsible for less than one per cent of tonnage launched in the world.
- 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News



